

#### ASTRONOMICAL ITEMS.

On July 14, 1861, a meteorite fell at Dhurmsalla in India, accompanied by flam and loud explosions. The most curious fact connected with it was, that the framents picked up at once after they fell were so cold as to benumb the finge while the surface appeared as if it had been in a state of fusion just before faing. If so, the rapid ignition of the surface did not reach the interior; which this brought to human senses the first recorded recognition of the intense cold of the surface.

interplanetary regions.

The great comet of 1861 made its appearance in the northern hemisphere versuddenly. It was seen at the Sidney Observatory in Australia on May 13. (June 29, it was not detected at the Cambridge Observatory, but on the 30th was the most conspicuous object in the north-western sky. On the second July the head appeared to the naked eye brighter than a star of the first magnitude, nearly equal to the great comet of 1858 about October 1. Its train was narrow straight ray, 15,000,000 of miles long, and extending over 106°; while the great comet of Donati was above 50,000,000 of miles long, though it covered on about 60°—the apparent length of a comet's train depending not only on its relength, but on its distance, its position as to the line of view, and the clearness the atmosphere. The comet of 1861 moved in a parabolic orbit, and probab never before visited our solar system, and never will return. All attempts to phetograph it were in vain.

Mr. Bond of the Cambridge Observatory, by careful experiments, finds the average light of the Sun, compared with that of the mean full Moon, to be a 470,980 to one. Compared with Venus at its greatest brilliancy, as 622,600,000 to one. To Jupiter, as 3,028,350,000 to one. To Sirius, as 5,970,500,000 to one. Alpha Centauri, as 18,924,000,000 to one. To Rigel, as 25,586,500,000 to one. An to Spica Virginis, as 52,001,000,000 to one. Thus the light of Venus is nearly fiven.

times that of Jupiter, and that of the Moon 6,430 times.

The star Sirius has long been known to have certain slight anomalies i motion, which Mr. Safford of Cambridge has studied with care. He thinks the can only be explained on the hypothesis that Sirius revolves around an invisible companion at a very considerable distance, in a period probably of about fift years.

Messrs. Bout and Mannheim, sent by the French government to Algeria, tobserve the great solar eclipse of July, 1860, both saw a luminous point on th Moon's disc, one with a telescope and the other with the naked eye. This phenomenon was observed in 1778 by Admiral Ulloa and his companions, and in 184 by M. Valz at Marseilles; but has hitherto been considered an illusion. Mannheim, however, saw it so unmistakably as to have no doubt of its reality. Should that the Moon is pierced with a hole.

Diligent search was made at Cambridge Observatory, from January 18 to Apr 12, for the small planet announced by Dr. Lescarbault between Mercury and th Sun; the search being made at intervals of one or two hours, from 9 A. M. to P. M. No testimony, however, has been gained, either there or elsewhere, in con-

firmation of Dr. Lescarbault's observations.

VITALITY OF TOADS.—Experiments made by M. Legrip in France, show that toads placed on tiles covered with pots, sixteen inches under ground, lived with out food an average of 23 months; while of those wholly embedded in a mixe plaster, some were found living at the end of 28 months. M. Legrip states that toads are not only inoffensive, but exceedingly useful in gardens, destroyin great quantities of worms, caterpillars, and insects great and small, and thu protecting many useful and ornamental plants.

Pure water, as it exists in nature, is not colorless, but of a blue tint, which is not altered by the mineral ingredients in solution. Any variation from the blue tint in pure water is caused by ulmic acids, held in solution by alkalies.

THE

## ILLUSTRATED

# AMILY CHRISTIAN ALMANAC

## THE UNITED STATES.

FOR TH

YEAR OF OUR LORD AND SAVIOUR JESUS CHRIST

1863.

ING THE THIRD AFTER BISSEXTILE, AND UNTIL JULY 4TH, THE 87TH YEAR OF THE INDEPENDENCE OF THE UNITED STATES.

CALCULATED FOR

BOSTON, NEW YORK, WASHINGTON, AND CHARLESTON,

FOUR PARALLELS OF LATITUDE.

ADAPTED FOR USE THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY.

WITH

VALUABLE SCIENTIFIC AND USEFUL INFORMATION.

ASTRONOMICAL CALCULATIONS, IN EQUAL OR CLOCK TIME,

BY SAMUEL H. WRIGHT. DUNDER, YATES COUNTY, NEW YORK,

BOSTON, Lat. 42° 21′ N.; Long. 71° 4′ W. NEW YORK, Lat. 40° 42′ 40′ N.; Long. 74° 1′ W WASHINGTON, Lat. 38° 53′ N.; Long. 77° W. CHARLESTON, Lat. 32° 47′ N.; Long. 79° 57′ W

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## ECLIPSES FOR THE YEAR 1863.

There will be four Eclipses this year, as follows:

I. A partial Eclipse of the Sun, May 17. Invisible in the United States, excin California and Oregon. At San Francisco it begins at 6h. 57m., morning, and at 7h. 53m.

II. A total Eclipse of the Moon, June 1, in the evening. Visible in part of i United States, but generally as a partial eclipse. The shadow will appear up the Moon at the time it rises, covering about two-thirds of its surface, and pass off in about 45 minutes.

III. An annular Eclipse of the Sun, November 11. Invisible in America.

IV. A partial Eclipse of the Moon in the morning of November 25. Dis 11.47. Visible generally throughout the United States. See the following tal

#### TABLE OF THE LUNAR ECLIPSE OF NOVEMBER 25.

PLACES.	Begins.	Largest.	Ends.	PLACES.	Begins.	Largest.	E
	H. M.	н. м.	н. м.		н. м.	H. M.	B
Augusta, Me	2 36	4.17	5 57	Charleston	1 55	3 36	
Portland	2 34	4 15	5 55	Savannah		.3 32	
Boston	2 31	4 12	5 52	Havana, Cuba	1 46	3 27	
Lowell		4 11	5 51	Detroit	1 43	3 24	
Concord		4 10	5 50	Cincinnati		3 19	
Montpelier		4 6	5 46	Lansing	1 38	3 19	
Hartford	2 25	4 6	5 46	Lexington	1 38	3 19	
New Haven		4 4	5 44	Tallahassee	1 37	3 18	
Albany		4 1	5 41	Louisville	1 33	3 14	
New York		4 0	5 40	Indianapolis	1 31	.3 12	
Trenton		3 58	5 38	Nashville		3 9	1
Philadelphia		3 56	5 36	Chicago		3 6	
Baltimore		3 50	5 30	Mobile		3 3	1
Auburn		3 50	5 30	Madinon	1 1 17	2 58	
Harrisburg		3 49	5 29	New Orleans	1 15	2 56	1
Washington		3 48	5 28	New Orleans	1 13	2 54	
Richmond		3 46	5 26	Iowa City	1 8	2 49	
Rochester		3 45	5 25	Austin	0 44	2 25	
Buffalo		3 41	5 21	Oregon City		0 52	
Raleigh	-	3 41	5 21	San Francisco	*11 6	0 46	
Pittsburg		3 36	5 16	Astoria			

#### CHRONOLOGICAL CYCLES.

Dominical Letter, D; Golden Number, 2; Jewish Lunar Cycle, 18; Epact, Solar Cycle, 24; Roman Indiction, 6; Dionysian Period, 192; Julian Per 6,576.

#### MORNING AND EVENING STARS.

Venus will be Evening Star until September 28, then Morning Star the rest the year. Mars will be Evening Star until October 2, then Morning Star the of the year. Jupiter will be Morning Star until April 12, Evening Star until October 31, then Morning Star the rest of the year. Saturn will be Morning until March 23, Evening Star until October 2, then Morning Star the rest of year.

#### MERCURY.

This planet will be visible in the west soon after sunset, about Januar May 16, and September 12; also in the morning in the east just before sun about March 11, July 9, and October 29.

#### VENUS.

This planet will be brightest on the 22d of August, being at that time an Eveng Star in the west; and again, while Morning Star, on the 5th of November.

#### EQUINOXES AND SOLSTICES.

ernal Equinox · · · March 20 9 22 ev. | Autumnal Equinox · · Sept. 23 8 8 mo.
mmer Solstice · · · June 21 5 54 ev. | Winter Solstice · · · · · Dec. 22 1 58 mo.

#### PHENOMENA FOR 1863.

JANUARY 1, ① perigee; 2, D highest; 3, D apogee; 16, 24 □ ⊙, D lowest; 18, perigee; 25, \$\frac{1}{2}\$ gr. elong. E.; 26, \$\frac{1}{2}\$ □ ⊙; 29, D highest; 30, D apogee. Feb. 2, \$\frac{1}{2}\$ \$\frac{

#### CHARACTERS.

Some Sun; Moon; Some Mercury; Some Venus; ⊕ Earth; Some Mars; 24 Jupiter; Saturn; Ha Uranus; Some longitude, or near each other; □ 90° apart; Some position, or 180° apart.

Signs of the Zodiac.—Υ Aries; & Taurus; II Gemini; 5 Cancer; & Leo; Virgo; Δ Libra; M Scorpio; f Sagittarius; β Capricorn; Σ Aquarius;

Pisces.

ASPECTS AND NODES.—d Conjunction; \*\* Sextile, 60 degrees; 

Quartile, 90 agrees; 

Ascending Node; 

Descending Node; 

Node.

#### DURATION OF THE SEASONS, ETC.

							7		
			D.	H.	M.		D.	H.	M.
ın	in	Winter Signs	89	1	10	Tropical Year	365	. 5	46
m	in	Spring Signs	92	20	32	Sun north of Equator	186	10	46
in	in	Summer Signs	93	14	14	Sun south of Equator	178	19	0
ın	in	Autumnal Signs	89	17	50	Difference	7	15	46

DIFFERENCE OF TIME.—When it is 12 o'clock at noon in New York city, it is renoon at all places west of New York, and afternoon with all places east; as in in table.

is table:							
	Α	. D	I.	Z Z	P.	. M.	
iladalphia	11	55	52	Lubec, Me.	12	28	06
Wala N V	11	56	32	St. Helena	74	33	40
and and on the contraction of th	11	36	40	London Eng	4	55	4.2
noinnati Ohia	11	16	18	Rome, Italy	5	46	03
Outrans Ta	- 10	55	40	laringalam	77	17	62/1
oron City	- 8	46	40	Calcutta	10	49	56
onolulu, Sandwich Islands	6	24	08	Montreal	12	01	44

Note.—The Sun's declination in the tables for each month, marks the instant scentre is on the meridian of Washington.

#### TRUE TIME.

Two kinds of time are used in Almanaes; clock or mean-time in some, a apparent or sun-time in others. Clock-time is always right, while sun-time var every day. People generally suppose it is twelve o'clock when the sun is south, or at a properly made noon-mark. But this is a mistake. The sun is so dom on the meridian at twelve o'clock; indeed, this is the case only on four days the year: namely, April 15, June 15, September 1, and December 24. In this Almac, as in most other Almanaes, the time used is clock-time. The time when the sun is on the meridian or at the noon-mark, is also given for the 1st, 9th, 17th and 25th days of each month, at the right hand of the top of each calendar pay. This affords a ready means of obtaining correct time and for setting a clock using a noon-mark, adding or subtracting as the sun is slow or fast.

Old-fashioned Almanacs, which use apparent time, give the rising and setting of the sun's centre; and make no allowance for the effect of the refraction of the sun's rays by the atmosphere. The more modern and improved Almanacs, while use clock-time, give the rising and setting of the sun's upper limb, and duly allowed the sun's upper limb, and duly allowed the sun's upper limb.

for refraction.

TEN additional asteroids were discovered in 1861, making the whole number the close of the year seventy-two.

Leverrier the French astronomer, from studying the irregularities of Merculand Mars, with other data, concludes that there is a belt of minute asterois revolving within the orbit of Mercury, whose mass is comparable to that of Mercury; also a belt of asteroids at the distance of the Earth from the Sun, who mass is not greater than a tenth part of the Earth's; and that the total mass asteroids between Mars and Jupiter is not greater than the third part of the major the Earth. The second of these belts, moving in a different plane from the Earth, and intersecting it at most only twice a year, may give us some clue to the origin of the aerolites. These falling masses are now generally believed to be the nature of planetary bodies, and may be presumed to be stragglers from such an elliptical belt of stones revolving around the Sun, and coming within the Earth's reach.

The emperor of Russia has placed \$25,000 in the hands of Struvé, the celebrat astronomer, to build an observatory on the summit of mount Ararat. It is hope that under the remarkably clear sky of Armenia important astronomical resulwill be obtained.

A British and a French commission are now employed in connecting the tria gulation of England and the continent, with a view to the final substitution of single meridional line for all countries, instead of those now in use—Greenwic Paris, and St. Petersburg.

Uriah A. Boyden, Esq., has deposited with the Franklin Institute of Philade phia \$1,000, to be awarded as a premium to "any resident of North America wi shall determine by experiment whether all rays of light, and other physical ray are or are not transmitted with the same velocity."

To find the time of high-water at any of the following places, add to or su tract from the time of high-water at New York in the calendar pages, the tiraffixed in this table.

		111				
1st MON	TH.	JAN	UARY	, 186	3.	31 DAYS.
MOON'S	PHASES.	BOSTON.	NEW YORK.	WASH'TON.	CHARLES'N.	Sun on Merid, or noon mark.
Full Moon Third Qua New Moor First Quar	rter 12 1 19	10 48 ev. 7 23 ev. 11 18 mo. 0 10 mo.	10 36 ev. 7 11 ev. 11 6 mo. 11 58 mo.	10 24 ev. 6 59 ev. 10 54 mo. 11 46 mo.	10 12 ev. 6 47 ev. 10 42 mo. 11 34 mo.	D H. M. A. 1 12 3 5F 9 12 7 24 17 12 10 23 25 12 12 51
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3d MONTH	ι.	MA	RCH,	1863.		31 DAYS.
MOON'S PH		BOSTON.	NEW YORK.	WASH'TON.	CHARLES N.	Sun on Merid, or noon mark.
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CALENDAR FOR WASHINGTON; Maryld, Virg'n, Ken'y, Missourl, and Callfornia.	18. 18. 18. 18. 18. 18. 18. 18. 18. 18.	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	5 25 6 3 8 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	55 19 6 55 17 66 4 55 13 66 4 56 13 56 4	0000000 100000 100000 100000
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PHI-	500 LJ K ORK		38838	6 33 1 7 19 1 19 1 19 1 1 19 1 1 19	9 27 10 48 20 11 34 20 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	4 4 55 2 1 1 3 2 4 4 4 5 5 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2
Z al	жетв. н. м. 4 6 4 32	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	2 2 4 4 1 2 6 2 2 3 6 6 6 3 9 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	3 3 4 1 1 2 1 3 1 1 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1	8 36 10 27 11 14 11 57	norm. 0 0 34 1 37 2 33
CALE N. YORE ladelphi Jersey, Indiana,	БЕКВЕВ. SETS Н. М. В М. 5 45 6 24 5 42 6 25 6 24 6 25		0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	688222	20 15 6 44 10 6 46 46 46 46 46 46 46 46 46 46 46 46 4	2000001 2000001 20000000000000000000000
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JENDAR FOR NEW E. New York St. Igan, Wiscon, and Oregon.	M. H. M. 26 4 7 27 4 32	20 7 26 30 8 35 31 9 46 32 10 52	34 morn. 35 0 46 36 1 29 37 2 9	39 3 12 40 3 40 41 4 10 42 sets.	44 8 41 46 9 39 47 10 32 18 11 20 49 morn.	252 0 37 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 3 2 3 2 3 2 3 2 3 3 3 3
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.of Week.					OMENS.	ATRONE ATRONE
of Month.		041001-0	0000000	4595	32222	428288

5th MONTE	ı.	M	AY, 1	863.		31 DAYS.
MOON'S PHA	ASES.	BOSTON.	NEW YORK.	WASH'TON.	CHARLES'N.	Sun on Merid, or noon mark.
Full Moon - · · · Third Quarter · New Moon · · · First Quarter ·	3 10 17 25	10 8 mo. 2 32 mo. 0 4 ev. 4 3 ev.	9 56 mo. 2 20 mo. 11 52 mo. 3 51 ev.	9 44 mo. 2 8 mo. 11 40 mo. 3 30 ev.	9 32 mo. 1 56 mo. 11 23 mo. 3 27 ev	1 11 56 58 9 11 56 15 17 11 56 8 25 11 56 33
CALENDAR FOR COLARGESN; WORK Carolina, Penness Geo, Alabama, Mis sippi, and Louisian Mis suss Sun Sun Moon II.	13 6 41 3 39 5 12 6 42 4 16 6 11 6 43 rises. 6	100 44 5 15 7 100 6 45 9 17 8 9 6 45 10 16 9 8 6 46 11 7 10 7 6 46 11 53 11	47 morning 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	06 52 4 7 6 6 6 53 6 54 8 8 8 8 8	4 58 6 54 9 32 9 4 57 6 55 10 15 10 4 57 6 55 10 52 10 4 56 6 56 11 26 11 4 56 6 56 12 0 mo	4 55 6 4 55 6 4 55 6 4 51 6 4 53 6 4 53 6 53 7
ASHINGTO IATY, 4, VIT., CHY, Misson CHY, Misson Male alifornia N Sun No NESS. SETS.	5 26 52 · 5 34 5 16 53 4 8 5 0 6 54 rises.		\$22 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	-1	44 7 9 9 42 7 10 10 10 11 42 7 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 1	
Day of Week.						25 W 27 V 27 V 28 Th 39 Sr 31 D
DAR FOR CITY; PI CO.n., No enn'ia, Oh and Illinol Moon II. sers.	3 32 6 22 4 5 7 12 rises. 7 56	8 33 8 9 33 9 10 36 10 11 24 11 morn. ev.	2 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	2 17 6 8 17 6 8 19 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9	9 52 10 511 10 32 11 11 37 morn. 0	0 7 1 22 0 33 2 9 1 1 28 2 34 2 2 0 4 52 1 3 3 5 5 4 9 1 3 15 6 4 6
	4 50 6 55 4 57 6 56 57 6 57	2000 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	24 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	4 357 19 4 337 20 4 337 20 4 337 20 4 317 24 317 24 317 24 317 24
EN EN Star Star Ons ons II.	H. M. H. W. 3 30 9 36 4 2 10 26 rises, 11 10		10 4 31 15 6 33 14 7 33 13 8 25	22. 412	3968	33 0 27 11 11
CALENDA 10 STON ; NI Inni, New Y. Michigan, V. Iowa, and O. SUN FUN MG	6 59 3 7 0 4 7 1 ris		77777	7 11 3 3 3 7 1 1 1 3 8 8 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	7 18 9 9 10 10 10 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11	0 7 23 0 0 7 25 1 0 0 0 0 1 25 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
BOST Inn Mile Iow Sun HISES.		22 4 4 50 0 4 4 4 8 9 4 4 7 4 7 4 7 4 7 4 7 4 7 4 7 4 7 9 9 4 4 7 7 4 7 7 9 9 9 9	174 4 45 9 4 4 44 50 4 4 43 50 4 43		**************************************	20000000 1444444444
Sun's deel. N.	15 4 15 23 15 40	15 57 16 15 16 33 16 48 17 5	17 21 17 37 17 52 18 7 18 22	10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 1	20 23 11 20 23 23 23 23 23 23 23 23 23 23 23 23 23	20 57 21 17 21 37 37 38 46 21 37 21 55 81 55
Lay of Month.	32 H	6 5 4 Kg 2 Kg	e o o o o o o o o o o o o o o o o o o o	15 FF T 18 SE FF T 18	282282 88754	22 24 E E E E E E E E E E E E E E E E E

6th MONTH	ī.	JU	JNE, 1	1863.		30 DAY
MOON'S PH	ASES.	BOSTON.	NEW YORK.	WASH'TON.	CHARLES'N.	Sun on Mer or noon mar
Full Moon - · · · Third Quarter · New Moon · · · First Quarter -	1 8 16 24	н м. 6 46 ev. 9 8 mo. 2 52 mo. 5 47 mo.	6 34 ev. 8 56 mo. 2 40 mo. 5 35 mo.	8. w. 6 22 ev. 8 44 mo. 2 28 mo. 5 23 mo.	8. M. 6 10 ev 8 33 mo. 2 16 mo. 5 11 mo.	1 11 57 9 11 58 17 12 0 25 12 2
FOR ORFII mease, Missia. II. W. CH TON		0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 1 1 1 1 2			9 38 10 17 10 58 11 40 morn.	0 28 1 19 2 15 4 25 5 27
DAR FOR 1 enness barna, Mis d Louislan Moon II.	₹ 0 80 0 8 00 00 0	0 48 10 31 11 46	00 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	3 31 4 18 8 13 8 13 8 53	11 32 58 11 32 11	morm. 0 42 1 23 2 11
CALENDAR FOR CHARLES'N, NORTH CETCHING TERRORS GEO., Alabama, Misslen Stry, and Louislana.	553 7 1 1 552 7 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	1-1-1-1-1-	100000 111111	77777	00 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	44444
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ENDAR FOR SHINGTON; yi'd, Virg'a, y',d, Ninouri, y, Minouri, California.  Sun Moon Sers. RISES.	158 7 H	20 20 20 20 20 20 10 3 20 11 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	255 0 1 3 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	26 3 1 27 4 27 sets. 28 8 2 28 9 9	288 9 3 28 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	200 0 3 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2
WASHINGTON MASHINGTON MAYYIA, VIRGI Ken'y, Missou End California, Sun Sun Moor	в к 4 36 7 4 36 7	24444 2444 2444 2444 2444		33333	55-5-5-5-5-5-5-5-5-5-5-5-5-5-5-5-5-5-5	882777 8827777
Day of Week.	AUS	K C S F F	E PLES	a¤t≥t aa444	Tu Su Tu	Z Print
Day of Month.		04001-0	005555	45978	28288	282288
FOR New New II. W. II. W.	₹ 1~ 80 ₹ 0.50	04.11 05.4 11.25 0.57	- 02 22 4 4 4 6 6 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	7 14 7 56 8 39 9 23 10 1	10 38 11 17 11 58 morn. 0 40	- 8 8 4 5 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8
KCITY: PHI E-CO:III. New Is-Co:III. New Is-Co:III. New Is and Illinois. New Moon II. We R Moon II. We	8 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	10 42 10 42 11 16 11 48	0 47 0 47 1 29 1 53	3 12 3 57 sets. 8 31 9 8	9 40 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11	11 59 morm. 0 30 1 8 1 52
OR OR I Resph	31.7 E	8888888 11111	2000 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	882733 7433 84433 84433 84433	2444444 444444 844444 844444 844444 84444 84444 84444 84444 8446 8444 8444 8444 8444 8444 8444 8444 8444 8444 8444 8444 8444 8446 8444 8444 8444 8444 8444 8444 8444 8444 8444 8444 8444 8444 8446 8444 8444 8444 8444 8444 8444 8444 8444 8444 8444 8444 8444 8	14444444444444444444444444444444444444
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NEW FOR YORK YORK STATE, YORK STATE, WENGELON, WENGELON, W. W. MOON H. W. MEISES.	25 10 F		7.11. 1.00 2.00 2.00 2.00 2.00 2.00 2.00	52 11 52 11 36 Hor	110°0°0°1 110°0°0°1	57. 4 4. 4. 7 80 0
CALENDAR FOR 108 MIN. New York ENG- lun, New York Enge- Michgan, Wisconsin, Michgan, Wisconsin, 1084, and Oregon. Ser in Moos II. W. 1888. Bosrow.	7 29 7 30 8 7 30 8 4 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	33.100	333 33 33 34 34 34 34 34 34 34 34 34 34	28.88.88.88 8.88.88.88 5.88.88.38.∞0	39 10 39 10 40 11 40 11	40 III 40 m 40 0 40 1 10 1 10 1 10 1 10 1 10 1 10 1
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Sun's deel. N.	20 3 33 11 32 11 3	2 2 3 3 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	3 5 41 16 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13	3 19 17 3 21 39 3 23 37 3 25 9	3 26 17 3 27 19 3 27 19 3 26 42	2222
Day of Week.			S.F.E. S.S.S.S.S.S.S.S.S.S.S.S.S.S.S.S.S.S.			
Day of Month.	-00	0400F0	005135 SHVHF R	1251 1251 1251 1251 1251 1251 1251 1251	222222 2222222222222222222222222222222	2000 F 20

7th MONT	н.	JU	LY, 1	863.	, ,,	31 DAYS.
MOON'S PH	ASES.	BOSTON.	NEW YORK.	WASH'TON.	CHARLES'N.	Sun on Merid.
Full Moon Third Quarter New Moon First Quarter Full Moon	1 7 15 23 30	R M. 2 2 mo. 5 45 ev. 6 9 ev. 4 48 ev. 8 50 mo.	N. M. 1 1 50 mo. 5 33 ev. 5 57 ev. 4 36 ev. 8 33 mo.	H. M. 1 38 mo. 5 21 ev. 5 45 ev. 4 24 ev. 8 25 mo.	H. M 1 26 mo. 5 9 ev. 5 23 ev. 4 13 ev. 8 14 mo.	1 12 3 28 9 12 4 50 17 12 5 48 25 12 6 13
CALENDAR F Carolina, Ten Geo, Alabama, éppi, and Louis Sun Sun Moon RIERS SUN MOON	55 7 11 rises. 7 55 7 11 ses. 7 55 7 11 8 25 8 56 7 11 9 6 9	57 7 11 10 21 10 5 11 5 5 7 7 11 10 21 10 55 11 55 11 55 11 10 55 11 55 11 11 31 ev.	07 10 07 10 07 10 07 10 0 07 10 0 0 1 10 0 0 1 10 0 0 1 10 0 0 10 0 0 10 0 0 10 0	27 7 8 sets. 27 7 8 8 7 7 7 7 7 8 8 7 7 7 7 8 8 7 7 7 7 7 7 9 9 9 9	5/7 6 9 37 10 6/7 6 10 8 11 7/7 5 10 41 11 7/7 5 11 19 mo	
WASHINGTON; WASHINGTON; MAYINGTON; MAYINGTON; MAYINGTON; And California, Sun Sun Sun Noon	38.7.7 E. 29.28.29.29.29.29.29.29.29.29.29.29.29.29.29.	40 7 28 40 7 28 41 7 27 41 7 27	4 4 4 7 26 1 15 4 4 4 4 7 26 2 1 1 5 4 4 4 5 7 25 2 5 0 4 4 4 5 7 25 2 5 0 3 4 0	46 7 24 47 7 24 48 7 23 49 7 23 50 7 23	50 7 22 51 7 21 52 7 20 53 7 20 53 7 19	4 55 7 16 0 37 4 55 7 16 0 37 4 56 7 14 2 33 4 57 7 14 3 50 4 58 7 14 rises. 4 58 7 14 7 41
Day of Month.		400780 20 MINU			828888 <b>2</b> 5844	25 27 K D 28 28 Th 28 29 K Th 28 29 K Th 29 20 K Th 20
CALENI N. XORKO Indelphin, Jerney, P. Indiana, a SUN SUN RISES.	4 31 7 35 rises. 8 18 4 32 7 35 8 38 9 16 4 32 7 35 9 16 6 9 9 9 7 9 7 9 7 9 9 9 9 9 9 7 9 7 9	7 7 34 10 20 7 7 34 10 49 7 7 34 11 22 7 7 33 11 22 7 7 33 11 55	35 4 50 4 50 50 7 60 7 60 7 60	42 8 12 9 41 10 7 10	110001	4 497 22 moon. 2 40 4 50.7 22 0 33 5 3 4 51.7 21 1 29 5 3 4 52.7 20 2 34 6 12 4 51.7 18 rises. 8 5 4 55.7 17 7 46 8 56
CALENDAR FOR LANG MACHINE STATE OF MICHIGAL, WEW CORELLE, MICHIGAL, WEWCHERL, AND OFER OF STATE OF MICHIGAL STATE STATE STATE STATE OF MISSING	4 26 7 40 rises, 11 39 4 26 7 40 9 17 1 20	4 28 7 38 10 20 2 53 4 29 7 38 10 20 2 53 4 29 7 39 11 19 4 35 4 30 7 38 11 52 5 29 4 30 7 38 11 52 5 29	4 317 38 0 26 7 25 4 317 38 0 26 7 25 4 337 37 1 5 8 19 4 347 36 2 39 10 6 4 357 36 3 3 1 10 50	36 7 35 sets. 37 7 34 7 455 39 7 33 8 42 39 7 32 9 42	40 7 32 41 7 31 42 7 30 43 7 29 44 7 28	4 457 27 monn 6 0 4 457 26 0 28 7 1 4 477 25 1 24 8 17 4 487 24 2 30 9 26 4 497 23 3 42 10 27 4 507 22 rises. 11 19 4 517 21 7 47 ev. 10
Sun's decl. M.	्ल ल ल		<u> </u>	822222 822222	ត្តភ្លួក	19 40 58 19 27 54 19 14 30 18 46 46 18 32 26 11 17 47
Day of Month.	321 Frh	4 C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C	10 E E E E E E E E E E E E E E E E E E E	15 Th 16 Th 18 Sa 19 D	22 Tu Tu Zu	27 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28

Continue	CALENDAR POR ACLERATOR POR ACL							
Continue	CALENDAR FORE	8th M	ONTH.	AU	GUST	, 1863		31 DAYS.
December   Color   C	College   Coll	MOON			NEW YORK.	WASH'TON.	CHARLES'N.	Sun on Merid. or noon mark.
CALENDAR FOR   CALE	CALENDAR FORE   CALENDAR FOR	New Mo First Qu	arter - 6 on - 14 arter - 21	9 19 mo. 1 35 mo.	5 9 mo. 9 7 mo. 1 23 mo.	4 57 mo. 8 55 mg. 1 11 mo.	4 46 mo. 8 43 mm. 1 0 mo.	9 12 5 16 17 12 3 53
CALENDAR FOR   CALE	BOSTOLENDAR FOR   CALENDAR FOR   C	AR FOR 'N, NORTH' '1 ennessee, anna, Missle-Louisiana.	13 400 C	7, 10 29 ev.	- 58 55 55	02278	38 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	24 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
CALENDAR FOR   CALE	CALENDAR FORE   CALENDAR FOR		SES. S. S	10 6 52 1 1 1 6 6 52 1 1 1 8 6 51 1 1 8 6 51 1 1 8 6 51 1 1 8 6 51 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	20 6 48 20 6 48 20 6 47 21 6 46 22 6 46		000000000000000000000000000000000000000	0000000 000000000000000000000000000000
CALENDAR FOR Mew Ender Alfabeth Collision of the College of the Co	CALENDAR FOR   CALE	DAR NGT Mission	TO TEN	01010 01110 0 11100	5 59 3 21 5 58 4 20 5 57 8 4 20	55 7 11 54 7 40 53 8 7 55 8 38 50 9 10	49 9 50 48 10 32 46 11 23 45 morn.	42 1 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9
CALENDAR FOR   CALE	CALENDAR FOR   CALE	WASI WASI Mary Keny	N S NO TOY O	3 to 4 ro, to r	5 2 10 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	55 13 14 5 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 1	5 18 6 5 19 6 6 5 19 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2
CALENDAR FOR   CALE	CALENDAR FOR   N. VORK CLT P. FUL.		-	400780 HRITES	13 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1			388875 388875 38975 389
CALENDAR FOR Hund, New York ENG- Land, New Yor	No.	NDAR FOR KAITY; PHI.	SUN Mean II. W. N. VORK II. R. H. R. H. H. H. H. H. H. H. H. L.	7 12 10 31 ev. 49 7 12 10 31 ev. 49 7 11 11 10 1 42 7 10 11 52 2 40 7 8 0 40. 4 38	2 2 5 5 3 1 2 2 5 3 3 1 2 5 3 1 8 5 5 3 1 8 5 5 5 3 1 8 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	12 9 2 40 9 40 6 10 18 36 10 53 7 11 37	46 morn. 28 0 27 17 1 24 18 3 39	49 1 24 4 49 6 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4
CALLEND   CALL	CALENDA   CALE	<u> </u>	Bostow 818 Bostow R18 H. M. H. H. B. C. 58 EV. 58 1 141 4 141	288 4 4 6 6 4 5 6 7 4 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	227 8 458 20 9 37 17 10 237 15 10 23 15 10 38 11 38	13 morn. 40 0 16 5 0 54 4 2 1 32	23 3 41 13 4 38 13 5 43 13 6 53	2100 988
CSTEVENCY TANDS THE CARDS THE CONTROL OF THE CONTRO	CSTHVING STREAM ONTHALS NATIONAL STREAM ON THALES ON THALE ON THAT THAT THE ON THAT THAT THAT THE ON THAT THAT THE ON THAT THAT THE ON THAT THAT THAT THAT THAT THAT THAT THA	47275	SCN : ON HIBES SETE. 4 52 7 19 19 1 5 1 7 1 8 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	4 50 7 14 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15	0 1 0 0 0 4 10 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55	11 6 52 11 15 6 54 11 15 6 51 11 16 6 52 11 11 15 6 51 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11	5 17 6 46 2 18 6 46 2 2 2 2 0 6 42 rise 5 2 2 6 3 3 7 7 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8
TOWNSHIP OF THE OWN OF	8888888888888888888888888888888888888	B decl. M.	'nu2   = ∞ ± %	30222	25. 14.0 14.0 14.0 15.0 15.0 15.0 15.0 15.0 15.0 15.0 15	4.48.28		23 44 5 44
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Oth MONTH. SEPTEMBER, 1863. 30 DAYS.						
MOON'S PHA	ses.	BOSTON.	NEW YORK.	WASH'TON.	CHARLES'N.	Sun on Merid, or noon mark.
Third Quarter- New Moon First Quarter - Full Moon	··· 12 20	8 25 ev. 11 58 ev. 8 49 mo. 1 18 mo.	8 13 ev. 11 46 ev. 8 37 mo. 1 6 mo.	8 1 ev. 11 34 ev. 8 25 mo. 0 54 mo.	7 50 ev. 11 22 ev. 8 13 mo. 0 42 mo.	1 11 59 54 9 11 57 16 17 11 54 29 25 11 51 41
SENDARFOR CALENDAR FOR THE CALIFORNIA FOR THE CALIFORNIA SERVA MOON SUN SUN SUN MOON SUN SUN SUN SUN MOON SUN SUN SUN MOON SUN SUN SUN MOON SUN SUN SUN SUN SUN SUN SUN SUN SUN SU	33 5 35 6 25 8 44 9 24 10 5 35 6 24 9 24 10	5 37 6 20 10 10 11 5 37 6 20 10 56 ev. 5 37 6 20 11 46 1 5 38 6 19 mom. 2 5 38 6 18 0 38 3	2 15 5 49 16 1 30 4 2 15 2 15 40 6 15 2 15 40 6 14 2 18 5 40 6 14 2 18 5 6 40 6 15 4 12 6 6 40 6 15 4 12 6 6 6 11 8 6 8 6 6 6 6 11 8 6 8 6 6 6 6	10 7 14 5 43 6 8 6 47 8 10 7 14 5 43 6 8 7 7 23 8 9 7 7 6 8 8 2 9 8 45 10 7 8 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9	211 19 5 46 5 3 10 31 mo 211 19 5 47 5 2 10 34 0 1 morn 5 47 6 0 morn 5 59 0 25 5 48 5 59 0 38 2 57 1 37 5 48 5 51 1 46 3	5 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50
CAL WAS Man Man Ker and Suw RISKS	# 12 12 1	। लाबा लाबा क	2000 2000 5	9000000 91444 4	55 44 55 47 56 47 56 47	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Day of Week.						325 Fr
CALENDAR FOR.  NA ORK. CLTY : PUI.  Indephis, Coun., New- Jereey, Permin, Phio, Juliana, and Illinois, Sey Sey No Moon H.W.  Sey Sey No Moon H.W.	M. H M. H. M. H. M. S.	29 6 30 9 50 ev. 19 30 6 29 10 36 1 12 31 6 27 11 26 2 7 52 6 26 morn. 3 8 33 6 24 0 19 4 5	22 1 14 4 59 22 2 11 5 49 119 3 8 6 36 118 4 6 7 17 16 Sets. 7 52	5 396 12 6 40 9 11 5 40 6 10 7 11 9 51 5 41 6 8 7 46 10 32 5 42 6 5 8 27 11 16	6 2 11 15 1 10 11 6 2 11 15 5 1 10 15 5 5 0 2 1 3 4 3 1	49 5 55 2 45 5 37 50 5 53 3 57 6 33 5 5 52 116 5 3 52 5 6 49 8 6 53 5 49 7 2 9 37 55 5 45 7 44 10 19
CALENDAR FOR BOSTON, NEW ENG- HARD, New York State, Michigan, Wisconsul, Lova, and Oregon. Ser : S. Moon H.W. HISSE, SETS. BISSE BOSTON	и. м. п. м. н. м. 5 2.1 6 36 8 26 5 26 6 35 9 3	5 27 6 33 9 46 5 28 6 31 10 31 5 29 6 30 11 21 5 30 6 28 morn. 5 31 6 26 0 16	5 32 6 25 1 1 5 33 6 23 6 23 6 23 6 23 6 23 6 23 6 23	5 38 6 14 6 38 more 5 39 6 12 7 8 0 0 5 39 6 12 7 8 0 0 5 3 1 6 11 7 4 5 1 7 4	5 426 5 10 10 6 5 44 6 5 10 11 10 6 5 45 6 0 0 17 5 47 5 58 1 31	5 48 5 56 2 43 8 5 49 5 56 2 43 8 9 5 40 5 54 3 56 9 5 54 10 5 51 5 50 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5
.W .foob a'nug	8 18 19 7 56 28	22822	24 4 4 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	\$ 12 a 28 a 38	కట్టించిలే ఒ	0 27 0 20 27 1 1 13 37 15 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20
Day of Month.						42882888888888888888888888888888888888

10th MON	TH.	ост	OBER	, 186	3.	31 DAYS.
MOON'S PI	IASES.	BOSTON.	NEW YORK.	WASH'TON.	CHARLES'N.	Sun on Merkl, or noon mark.
Third Quarter New Moon - First Quarter Full Moon	12	2 37 ev. 1 58 ev. 3 22 ev. 1 11 ev.	2 25 ev. 1 46 ev. 3 10 ev. 0 59 ev.	2 13 ev. 1 31 ev. 2 58 ev. 0 47 ev.	2 2 ev. 1 23 ev. 2 46 ev. 0 36 ev	1 11 49 42 9 11 47 20 17 11 45 27 25 11 44 12
CALENDAR FOR THARESON; NORTH Carolina, Temesecce Geo. Alabama, Missie Sippi, and Louisiana. SER MAN SUN MON H.W. SER MON H.W.	15 8 49 10 3 14 9 39 10 51 13 10 30 11 43	morn. 0 15 2 2 2 3 5 6 4 3 3 5 6 4 5 5 6 5 6 5 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	aı.	7 32 9 8 28 10 9 28 11 10 31 mor		7 4 59 5 57 7 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
S St St	255 57 Kr	1. 0. 0.00000	J		1000001 1200001	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
CALENDAR FOR WASHINGTON; Maryld, Virg's, Fen's, Miscourt, and California.  SUN SUN MOON RIERS. STER. RIERS.		5 35 morn. 5 35 morn. 5 35 1 1 1 57 3 2 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	827888 878888	24 7 18 22 8 13 20 9 13 19 10 19 17 11 26	16 morn. 15 0 36 14 1 45 13 2 52 12 3 59	20 115 12 20 12 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20
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Day of Month.		100000				3828888 3828888 38288888888888888888888
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Day of Month.	3 Sar Fr	MINE PEVEN	10 Sg 11 DD Sg 13 Tu	15 Th 16 Fr 17 Sa 18 D	20 Tu 22 Th 23 Fr 24 Sa	33888888888888888888888888888888888888

11th MONTH. NOVEMBER, 1863. 30 DAYS.						
MOON'S PHA	SES.	BOSTON.	NEW YORK.	WASH'TON.	CHARLES'N.	Sun on Merid, or noon mark.
Third Quarter New Moon First Quarter Full Moon	3 11 17 25	7 30 mo. 3 39 mo. 7 2 ev. 10 6 mo.	н. м. 7 18 mo. 3 27 mo. 6 50 ev. 9 54 mo.	7 6 mo. 3 15 mo. 6 37 ev. 9 42 mo.	6 54 mo. 3 4 mo. 6 26 ev. 9 30 mo.	D. R. M. S. 1 11 43 43 9 11 43 58 17 11 45 8 25 11 47 10
CALENDAR FOR ITARLESN; NOOK CHOOK TOOK TOOK TOOK TOOK TOOK TOOK TOOK	16 5 11 10 7 11 17 5 10 10 59 11	195 8 morn. 1 205 8 0 47 2 215 7 1 41 3 225 6 2 36 4	200 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	29 5 1 8 22 9 30 5 0 9 29 10 36 11 32 4 59 11 41 mo	35.4 58 0 47 1 35.4 57 1 47 2 35.4 57 1 47 2 35.4 56 3 50 4 4 51 5 50 4 51 5 50 4 51 5 51 5 51	2 4 4 4 4 4 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5
R F True Non Mo	27 5 1 9 28 5 0 10	23.33.33.33.33.33.33.33.33.33.33.33.33.3	236 4 53 337 4 53 40 4 53 40 4 51 sets 41 4 49 7	423 4 48 44 4 46 45 4 4 46 46 4 46 46 4 46	47 4 44 48 4 44 50 4 43 51 4 42	0 52 4 41 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
Day of Week.						25 W Fr Fr 730 M Sa
CALENDAR FOR A YORK CATY ; PUII. Indelphin, Conn., New. Jenesy, Pennin, Ohio, Ederey, Pennin,	29 4 59 9 51 ev. 10 30 4 58 10 47 0 58	3314 57 111 43 1 43 324 56 mom. 2 38 334 55 0 41 3 30 354 53 1 39 4 22 36 4 52 38 5 11	6 39 4 49 4 45 6.52 6 40 4 48 5 5 7 7 40 6 43 4 4 6 5 8 8 24 6 8 8 4 6 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	6 47 4 44 8 4 10 56 6 47 4 43 9 15 11 51 6 48 4 42 10 25 mom. 6 49 4 11 11 35 0 48 6 6 0 4 40 mom. 1 45	6 514 40 0 45 2 46 6 524 39 1 49 3 45 6 54 4 38 2 56 4 42 6 55 4 38 4 1 5 38 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	6 574 36 6 7 7 7 2 8 6 594 35 6 594 35 7 168 48 7 7 14 4 4 33 9 32 11 36
CALENDAR FOR BNGTON; NEW ENG- land, New York State, Mchigan, Wiscounin, Mchigan, Wiscounin, Scr edn Moon II. W.	33.4.55.9.48.3 34.4.51.10.44.4	6 35 4 52 6 36 4 52 6 39 4 49 6 40 4 48	6 414 47 3 41 9 6 43 4 45 10 6 43 4 45 5 5 10 6 45 4 43 sets. 11 6 5 5 4 mo.	6 49 40 6 51 4 39 6 52 4 38 6 53 4 37 6 53 4 37	6 55 4 36 0 41 6 56 4 35 1 49 6 6 55 4 31 2 58 7 7 0 4 33 5 8 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9	7 14 32 6 11 10 34 7 4 4 31 rises. 11 10 34 7 4 4 31 6 7 07 7 7 54 30 6 41 0 40 7 6 4 30 6 41 0 40 7 6 4 20 8 34 2 7 7 7 7 4 29 8 34 2 7 7 7 9 4 29, 9 30 2 50
Sun's deel. S.	0 # # #	15 29 4 16 29 4 17 29 17	16 33 17 90 17 42 16 53 17 43 16 53	18 11 18 11 18 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19	19 42 42 19 56 19	20 34 6 20 46 3 20 46 3 21 19 34 6 21 19 34 6 21 29 53
Day of Month.						25 Tu 25 Th 27 Tr 28 Sa 30 M

12th MONTH. DECEMBER, 1863. 31 DAYS						
MOON'S	PHASES.	BOSTON.	NEW YORK.	WASH'TON.	CHARLES'N.	Sun on Meric or noon mark
Third Quar New Moon First Quart Full Moon	er 10	7 30 mo. 3 30 ev. 7 2 mo. 10 6 ev.	7 18 mo. 3 27 ev. 6 50 mo. 9 54 ev.	7 6 mo. 3 15 ev. 6 37 mo. 9 42 ev.	8. M. 6 54 mo. 3 4 ev. 6 26 mo. 9 30 ev.	1 11 49 1 9 11 52 3 17 11 56 2 25 12 0 1
CALENDAR FOR CHARLES'N; NOR CLU cline, 1 cancer Geo., Alabana, Mis eippi, and Louisian Suy   Moow   II.	H. M. H. M. H. M. H. H. G. H. S. G.	474 55 0 15 0 2 4 4 4 4 4 5 5 1 15 5 2 1 15 6 4 4 5 6 4 5 6 6 1 15 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	6 514 56 sets. 7 9 9 6 514 56 sets. 7 9 9 6 514 56 sets. 7 9 9 6 514 56 8 23 9 45 6 6 5 54 4 56 9 33 130 34	4 56 10 37 11 4 57 11 41 mo 4 57 0 43 1 4 57 0 43 1 4 58 1 45 2	1 6 57 4 58 2 44 3 16 6 57 4 58 2 44 3 16 6 57 4 58 3 4 3 4 13 6 58 4 59 5 4 4 5 58 6 58 6 58 6 58 6 58 6 58 6 5	29 0 0 0 49 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
ENDA HING Vy, Mir Califo	HIPPS SETS, RISES.  H. M. H. M. H. M.  6 59 4 40 10 31  7 0 4 39 11 26  7 1 4 39 morn.	20 4 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	7 84 38 8ets. 7 104 38 8ets. 7 104 39 7 12 7 114 39 9 12 7 114 39 9 25	7 11 4 39 10 34 7 12 4 39 11 42 7 12 4 40 morn. 7 13 4 40 0 47 7 3 4 40 1 5:	7 14 4 41 2 54 7 14 4 41 3 55 7 15 4 42 4 55 7 15 4 42 5 48 7 16 4 43 rises.	7 164 43 5 36 7 7 174 44 6 31 7 174 45 7 27 7 7 18 4 45 8 22 7 19 4 47 10 14
ay of Menth.	1 , , , , , ,		13 21 15 2 1 1 1 2 2 1 1 2 2 1 1 2 2 2 2 2		SSSSS SSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSS	
ALENDAR FORK CITY; Sphir, Co:n., sey, Pennila, and Histon Sun Moon	20 1	000 H G	23.10 23.10 23.10 23.10	7 17   34   10 33 morn. 7 18 4 34   11 42   0 27 7 18 4 34 morn. 1 22 7 19 4 35   0 48   2 18 7 19 4 35   1 54   3 15	40000	7 22 4 38 5 31 8 24 7 23 4 39 6 27 9 8 7 24 4 40 8 20 10 24 7 24 4 40 9 16 11 2 7 25 4 4 10 13 11 41
NEW NEW WY Ork OF	HEYS. RISES. DOSS 1 29 11 24 4 4 28 MOTH. 5	7 1 13 4 28 6 24 5 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1	7 154 28 5 48 10 32 7 194 28 sets. 11 23 7 204 28 5 42 morn. 7 214 28 6 54 0 18 7 224 28 8 8 1 10 7 254 28 9 91 1 50	7 234 28 10 32 2 48 7 244 28 11 42 3 41 7 244 29 morn. 4 36 7 254 29 0 50 5 32 7 254 29 1 56 6 29	7 264 30 3 0 7 30 7 264 30 4 3 8 27 7 27 4 31 5 4 9 21 7 27 4 31 5 58 10 12 7 284 32 rises. 10 57	7 28 4 32 5 27 11 38 7 29 4 33 6 23 ev. 22 7 29 4 34 7 22 1 3 2 7 29 4 34 8 18 1 38 7 29 4 35 6 13 2 16 13 2 16 18 18 1 38 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18
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To you this night is born a child Of Mary, chosen mother mild. This little child of lowly birth shall be the joy of all your earth.

T is Christ our God, who far on high Iath heard your sad and bitter cry; Himself from sin will make you free.

Ie brings those blessings long ago Prepared by God for all below; To you as to the angel bands.

These are the tokens ye shall mark he swaddling clothes and manger dark: Make thee a bed, soft, undefiled, there shall ye find the young child laid, Within my heart, that it may be By whom the heavens and earth are made. A quiet chamber kept for thee.

low let us all with gladsome cheer follow the shepherds, and draw near o see this wondrous gift of God, Vho hath his only Son bestowed.

live heed, my heart; lift up thine eyes: Glory to God in highest heaven, Vho is it in you manger lies? Who is this child so young and fair?

Welcome to earth, thou noble guest. Through whom e'en wicked men are blest. Thou com'st to share our misery. What can we render, Lord, to thee?

Ah, Lord, who hast created all, How hast thou made thee weak and small. Where ass and ox but lately fed!

Thus hath it pleased thee to make plain The truth to us, poor fools and vain, That this world's honor, wealth, and might Are naught and worthless in thy sight.

Ah, dearest Jesus, holy child,

My heart for very joy doth leap, My lips no more can silence keep; That sweetest ancient cradle-song-

Who unto man his Son hath given; While angels sing with pious mirth A giad New-year to all the earth!

Every year is a new year, every day a new day, every life a new lifeke nothing that ever went before, or can ever follow after. The rocks nd quicksands are shifting. He who enters upon the ocean of existence arches his sails to an untried breeze. No books, no systems, no forecas set of rules can provide for every case, for every case is a new case.

And we must meet life's unforeseen difficulties and unexpected disasters by that inexhaustible fertility of invention which belongs to those who live to God first-hand.

#### A VERY LITTLE WAY.

What a world of mystery s this in which we live. I strain my eyes and yet the sight reaches but a very little way; but within the compass of that little, I see God working in every thing for the good of there that love him. I see a purpose winding round and embracing all our friends and all our comforts, constantly shifting and changing the scene as they move before the eye; it crosses my path, takes my precious things, and fills the heart with sorrow; yet when I say, "Let me take with Thee of thy judgments," I only hear, "Be still; what I do thook knowest not now, but thou shalt know hereafter." Shall I be satisfied and rejoice; or shall I be cast down and despairing?

From an unpublished letter.

### "REFORM

Is not joyous, but grievous. No single man can reform himself without stern suffering and stern working; how much less can a nation of men. The serpent sheds not its old skin without writhings; he is no happy, but miserable. Reforming a nation is tremendous business. So says Carlyle. And there is no royal road to reform any more than i other noble and beneficent careers; the imperial or the kingly philar thropist must take up his cross, like any peasant or beggar. Whoeve will dare be just, wise, humane, conscientious beyond the average of his contemporaries, will soon discover that he has brought not peace on the carth but a sword, and must, like the great Captain of our salvation, by made perfect through suffering.

## THE QUALITY OF OUR READING.

So much news-reading, story-reading, and reading for the mere luxur of feeling, as is practised by our people, is about as bad as no reading a all. It is distracting, dissipating, and enervating to the mind. It is like a tree growing all to bark, or all to leaves, to insure its toppling over be its own weight, for the lack of solid timber to give it support.

"Thy Marahs as well as thy Elims are appointed by God. A graciou pillar-cloud is before thee. He may 'lead thee about,' but he will not lead thee wrong. 'Blessed be his name,' said a tried believer, 'H maketh my feet like hinds' feet,' (literally, 'equalleth them.') He equaleth them for every precipice, every ascent, every leap."



THE DRINKING FOUNTAIN.

A few years ago, a young man in Liverpool, passing and repassing a stand where the horses and donkeys of the market-men were in the habit of stopping, was much struck with their appearance; they looked thirsty, and no water was gurgling anywhere in the dry and dusty thoroughfares of the busy city. If the beasts thus suffer, so their masters; so hundreds of working-men; so children, and so the dogs. A drink of cold water is a simple want, and yet how pressing.

Mr. Melly asked if the want could not be supplied; nay, ought it not

to be? He often spoke of it to one and another, and at last petitioned the city authorities, who, of course, laid the matter on the table. No damped, for Mr. Melly had counted the cost, he renewed his exertions and after many delays got leave to open a public fountain at his own expense. It was a small affair, if the supply of pure cold water to make and beast choking with thirst can ever be accounted small; but it proved the reality of the want beyond a doubt; the dipper was seldom idless men, women, and children waited their turn at the refreshing draught. This was the beginning of the drinking-fountain movement in England which experience has shown to be one of the most important sanitary measures of the times.

The thing almost immediately commended itself to public favor Fountains began to be erected on suitable sites in all the large cities Eighty-five have been built in London, and two hundred at least arneeded; and to show how largely they meet a great public want, a foun tain having lately been opened next the Royal Exchange, it is estimated that six thousand people daily get water there.

Sometimes they are built by individual beneficence. Miss Burde Coutts has erected one. Sometimes by the town corporation, like that it the picture, at Salford. Sometimes by the subscriptions of working-merwho have a feeling sense of their benefit, for they save many a brothefrom the beer-pot and the ale-house.

Earl Russell has just opened one, inscribed, "Earl Russell's Drinking Fountain;" nor can that be an empty distinction which links itself to the family welfare and daily comforts of humble life.

A FOUNTAIN overflowing with sparkling water, pure, free, constant priceless; no wonder the prophet Zechariah likened the best thing the world ever had to one. The salvation brought us by Christ is called a "fountain opened for sin and all uncleanness"—a "fountain of living waters." Oh, may we bathe in it and be cleansed; may we drink of it and never thirst.

## A FAMOUS DRINKING CLUB,

Which once had great influence at the local elections, says the Liverpoo Albion, is broken up. Two of its members were sent to a lunatic asy lum, one jumped from a window and killed himself, one walked or fel into the water at night and was drowned, one was found dead in a public house, one died of delirium tremens, upwards of ten became bankrup four died ere they had lived half their days. One, who was a baili when connected with this club, is at present keeping a low public-house. The end thereof is death.

HASTY people drink the wine of life scalding hot.



Among the hills of New Hampshire there was a noble farm, whose priving cornfields were the pride of the neighborhood. The farmer was rich man, and his fine barns, granaries, wood-piles, and well-kept ences showed that he looked well to his business: he was rich also in warm heart; for, having no children of his own, he and his excellent rife took one little motherless child after another to their hearts and ome, until six adopted children sat at their table and filled their house

with gladness. Nor did their riches end here. He had a treasure leave in heaven. The farmer was rich in faith, and his pious example show with a beautiful light all around. The little church not far off loved as honored him, and made him one of its officers. The people loved as honored him, and appointed him selectman of the village. A useful as

happy life was his.

Time went by with its changes, and some it brought to the deace. His children one by one married and settled. At last his wife died, to companion of forty years, and he was left alone. Old age had crept and he began to need the affectionate care which, in other days, he his so freely given to others. A son invited him to make his house I home; and friends invited him to go and spend the rest of his days that ease and comfort which he could so well afford. It was hard to se "the old place;" but he could do what seemed best, since, loving it he did, he looked forward to that sweeter rest which remains for the people of God beyond the grave. It was a sorrowful day to the litting the could be a sorro

In a few years the son failed in business, and the failure swept away the largest half of the old man's property. Other losses followed in it wake, and like Job, he was well-nigh stripped of every thing. Scarce enough was left for his daily bread. Unwilling to be a burden, he yearn for his early home, and only wished he might end his days there. Bar he travelled to his native village. He knocked at the old farm gate, as begged for lodgings beneath the old farm roof. The young farmer bar him welcome. A bargain was struck, and the old man became a him servant where he was once the master. But no complaint of a "ha lot" ever fell from his lips. A sweet content filled his soul. Mornin midday, and evening snatches of prayer and praise floated from his be room into the kitchen and over the green, catching the ears of the your farmer and his wife, who often stopped and hearkened to the strain.

But what could the old man do? He could no longer swing the ax handle the hoe, or turn the furrow as he once had. The hard, roug work of life must be done by stronger hands than his. Ah, there we work to be done, precious work, that he could do. There were little che dren to be watched and tended, and a burdened mother to relieve. An before many months it was plain how their little hands and hearts we stretched lovingly towards him, and even baby chirped more cheerily his arms. It was a touching sight to see him on the log under the obeech-tree, one in his bosom, another hugging his knees, a third kneeling at his side, listening with eager face to "little Moses hid in the bulrus es," or "Samuel hearkening to God," or the "mocking children ate up bears," or that "sweet story of old," the infant Jesus in the manger, the own blessed Saviour. The old man was never tired of these labors

ove. And do you think the father and mother could help hearing what leased their children so? No, no. His good words, and simple godly alk sunk into their hearts as well as the children's, like small seeds into the bosom of the earth.

"Oh," sighed the young mother in her innermost heart, "I want to be

ke that good man."

"That's the religion for me," said the strong farmer, thinking of it wer his plough. Then they asked him to come and pray with them. and the good deacon fetched out his old family Bible, and set up the amily altar once more, as it used to be under the old roof in his day.

And this pleased God, and he sent his Holy Spirit down into the little tousehold: Jesus was there; and the young farmer and his wife sought esus, and found him; and by and by they united with the little church ard by. Then they called the old man "father," and the little ones alled him "dear grandfather," and he had the best seat in the chimney

orner, and nothing was too good for him to have.

Because, you observe, when "hard times" came to him, as they have ome to hundreds and thousands in our land this year, he did not grumle and complain, or lose faith and get discouraged; he did just what david tells us to do, "Trust in the Lord and do good, so shalt thou dwell a the land, and verily thou shalt be fed." And didn't he find it true?

н. с. к.

## HOW TO DO GOOD.

It is not by a few, fragmentary, or occasionally great and brilliant fforts that Christ's work is to be done, but by those influences, *indirect* s well as positive, which distil from a *life*. Patient, earnest Christian abor *never fails*. Its results may be unostentatious, moulding, reforming, italizing the character, unrecognized perhaps by the dim spiritual eye f the world, but not unseen or unblest by Christ himself, for whose par sake it had been wrought.

### THE TRUE END.

Whoever aspires after being so united to God as to be one spirit with him, must resolve to do all things with this sole view—to please God. This I purpose, this I forbear, this I undertake, this I do, this I uffer, in obedience to the will of God. This should be our express pursose at all times when we have time to make it, and should be often enewed, lest our own will come to be the rule of our actions. If I am areful to do this, I shall always have my end, whether I succeed or be isappointed, being convinced it is God's will.

GRACE is the seed of glory in the heart, and therefore the earnest of the future inheritance.

#### HOW TO BEGIN LIFE.

A young man had reached the age of twenty, and had partly paid this first piece of land on the Vermont hills. Early one spring morning he shouldered his axe, and went forth to his first hard day's work clearing it. On ascending a rise in the land, and looking abroad over the far-reaching and beautiful landscape, the green below, the winding Connecticut, and the blue above, a deep sense of accountability to God per etrated his soul. He was alone. He glanced back over his forlorn as hard-working life, and beheld restraining mercy. He surveyed his property. Among his few small gains he saw health, strength, hope, and almighty Saviour, the giver of all.

"I am beginning life," he thought. "The future is all dark. I mubegin it with God."

Leaning his axe against a birch, and kneeling down on the devergound, he prayed for the forgiveness of his sins, and for grace to kee him in days to come; he prayed for guidance in the choice of a fitting help-meet for the trials and duties of life; he prayed to be kept from the clutches of a sheriff's hand; and for a disposition ever ready to bring the first-fruits of his field, and the firstlings of his flocks and his here as an offering to the Lord, according as the Lord should prosper him. He dedicated his soul and body and his little spot of land to the Lord, abe His in a covenant well-ordered and sure.

It was a solemn hour, that silent, early morning hour, to the your man wrestling with his first great consciousness of want, and reaching out after something mightier than flesh and blood to lean on.

Half a century went by, and an aged man stood upon that selfsam spot, the centre of one of the finest farms in Vermont, and recalled the memories of the past. "There failed not," he said feelingly, "aught cany good thing which the Lord had promised. Every thing came to pass that I then prayed for."

And to know him is to know one who has been a builder an upholder of every good thing in the town where he lives. He is the minister's friend and the poor man's adviser. The church leans on his wise counsel; and every Christian charity receives his warm supported Sons and daughters were born to him, who have grown up and gone on bearing their father's imprint. And now that the old man has done with the rough work of the farm, he finds more time for the no less arduous labors of Christian love. As president of a local Bible Society, quit likely you might meet him in the byways of that snowy and rigorous region, with his sleigh full of Bibles and Testaments, supplying destitut homes with the word of God, and feeding hungry souls with the break of life.

DEATH is the only master who takes his servants without a character



The rude Esquimaux in his icy solitudes measures life by winters, as the Indian does by the summers, and for the same reason; for winter is to him the great dominant period of the year. He calls it "okipok," the season of fast ice.

When the day has come again, and the first thawing begins to show itself in the sunshine, he tells you that it is "upernasak," the time of water-drops. It is then the snow-bird comes back, and the heath is green again under the snow.

About the end of May comes "upernak," the season of thaws. It is his true summer. Animal and vegetable life are now back again; snow is disappearing from the hill-tops, the floes drift in ice-rafts, and the water torrents pour down from the long-sealed valleys.

By the middle of August the upernak has passed into the season of no ice, "aosak." It is really never iceless; but the floes have now drifted to the south, and the sea along the coast is more open than at any other period.

The fifth is a later fall, the "okiakut," when the water torrents begin to freeze in the fiords, and there is no thawing but at noon-day, and winter returns with its long reign of cold and darkness.

Can the children of this frost-bitten region be as sportive and playful as elsewhere? one involuntarily asks. "Yes," Dr. Kane replies, who

once came upon a merry playground directly under the face of a glacier. The children each had a walrus-rib for a shinny-stick, and they were trying to drive a hurley, made out of the round knob of a flipper-joint, us a bank of frozen snow. Roars of laughter greeted the striker as himissed his blow, and eager cries told how close the match was drawing to the end.

Strange—the thought intruded itself, but there was no wisdom in itstrange that these famine-pinched wanderers of the ice should rejoice is sports and playthings like the children of our own smiling sky! How strange this joyous mer'riment under the monitory shadow of these jagged ice cliffs! But it was the ordinary life of these children of the same Creator, and they were playing as unconcerned as the birds that circles above our heads. "Fear not, therefore; ye are of more value than many sparrows."

#### A RICH EXPERIENCE.

The world in its eager search after pleasure, seeking but never finding, might well turn to behold the joy with which God can satisfy the souls of those who seek *Him*.

"I cannot find language to express how certain the everlasting love of God appeared; the everlasting hills were but shadows of it," says Mrs. Edwards, the wife of Jonathan Edwards. "Melted and overcome by the sweetness of this assurance, I fell into a great flow of tears. The presence of God was so near and so real, that I seemed scarcely conscious of any thing else. I seemed to be taken under the care and charge of my God and Saviour in an inexpressibly endearing manner. The peace and happiness which I hereafter felt were altogether inexpressible. The whole world, with all its enjoyments and troubles, seemed to be nothing; my God was my all and my only portion. No possible suffering appeared to be worth regarding; all persecutions and torments were a mere nothing.

"I seemed to perceive a flow of divine love come down from the heart of Christ in heaven into my heart in a constant stream, like a stream or pencil of sweet light. At the same time my heart and soul all flowed out in love to Christ, so that there seemed to be a constant flowing and reflowing of heavenly love from Christ's heart to mine. It was a pure delight which fed and satisfied my soul. In the house of God so conscious was I of the joyful presence of the Holy Ghost, that I could scarcely refrain from leaping with joy. My soul was filled with light and love and joy in the Holy Ghost. And this exaltation at last subsided into a heavenly calm, and a rest of soul in God, which was even sweeter than what preceded it."

REPENT, or wrath to come is the alternative.



OLD CHAIRS AT INTEREST.

There was an old gentleman of my acquaintance who never forgot, among his Thanksgiving and New-year's bestowments, a poor widow and her daughter living in humble lodgings at the further end of the town. Whether he had much or little to give, few or many to give to, they were never stinted or forgotten. To whomever else his purse-strings were shut, the strings were always open to them; and so often hid he eke out their scanty income, that the widow's last days seemed to those who only knew her then to be her best days. Why did he have this friendly look-out? They were neither of his parish or kin.

One day he began to rehearse the past, and tell us how it fared with him in his young days. "Ah, when Mary and I married," he said, "we were young and foolish, so we married with nothing ahead. We rented a small room, bought a bed, a table, a couple of platters, and so and so, when our money gave out, and we found we had no chairs. I was not going to run in debt, so I told Mary to turn up a tub. A rich lady with a friendly heart found us out, and she gave us half a dozen old chairs, and they put a new look on our little establishment. The tables are curned with her and me now; she is poor. You know her; it is poor

Mrs. M---; but she will never want while I live. I never forgot thos old chairs."

The secret was out. It was the interest on those old chairs the which maintained the poor widow and her daughter. She was living upon an income accruing from the interest and compound interest of little friendly act done fifty years before.

Do we not sometimes see people blest in unexpected channels, by ways they thought not of, and at times when the blessing comes like at angel unawares? We wonder, for we know not why or whence it comes. To us there may seem no natural connection between the spring and the stream, the giver and the gift, the good and our own deserved to some long-forgotten kindness or carnest counsel—of some self-denying act or secret prayer. To us they had as it were ceased to be; but only as the seed hidden in the earth, which afterwards sprang up and spread our table with its wholesome fruit.

## HALF-DAY HEARERS.

There is nothing more disheartening to the minister of the gospethan half-day hearers, especially if they are members of his church. In the is chosen to be their teacher, ought they not to come and hear his instructions? If he is appointed to lead their devotions, ought they not to bring their offerings of prayer and praise? If he is put into the pulpit, should not they be in their pews, to uphold him by their attention sympathy, and interest? But the worst of it is, half-day hearers are losing Christians. They are losing their relish for divine things. They are losing their sense of covenant obligations. They are losing the power of prevailing prayer. Soon they are lost to the prayer-meeting if indeed the loss did not begin there. Soon too, lost in worldly conformity, they become the heaviest drags on the moral power of the church and the cases which weigh with most sorrowful solicitude on the hear of the faithful pastor.

#### THE PREACHER AND HIS BIBLE.

The preacher should place himself in relation to the Bible, not as teacher, but as a disciple; not as a man who is going to speak to other in order to reproach them for their faults, but as a sinner who feels hi own, and desires to feel them more and more; in fine, not as a soldic who comes to seek for weapons, but as a criminal who comes to delive himself up to the regenerating hand of grace. He will find those weapons for which he has not sought only the better; and after he shall himself have received some salutary wounds from them, he will only us them with the more strength and intelligence.



THE PERILS OF THE WHALE FISHERY.

A New Bedford ship, cruising in the South Pacific, after capturing several whales, made an onslaught one morning on a fine fat fellow, who

quite unexpectedly resented the insult. Two boats were engaged in the attack, one commanded by the captain, the other by the first mate. The whale on being harpooned by the mate turned upon its pursuers, and rushing towards them with open mouth, gulped the boat in, and craunched it to atoms with his tremendous jaws. The captain instantly struck for the scene of action, and rescued the imperilled crew, nine in number. The ship also, six miles distant, witnessing the frightful spectacle, despatched a boat to their relief. The men divided, determined to renew the attack. As before, the first mate led the advance. The whale perceiving their object, made a second onset, barely allowing the men time to make good their escape into the sea.

Captain Deblois a second time picked them up, and straightway put for the ship. The monster pursued them. Escape seemed impossible but the boat, dodging its relentless enemy, reached the ship in safety and the whalers determined to follow their prey to the bitter end. The conflict was carried on with spirit until sundown, when the whale disappearing below the surface of the sea, the whalers were not sorry to accept it as a sign of the cessation of hostilities, at least for the present Not so the whale. Suddenly reappearing, he struck the ship a blow that set her quivering from stem to stern. Nor was it long before the hapless crew discovered that a large hole was made in her bottom, and she was rapidly sinking, with scarcely time to save a few quarts of water and as much wet bread from the wreck.

The boats, containing eleven men each, were leaky and unsafe—a poor shelter on the shelterless ocean. A dreary prospect opened before them on the morrow. With but faint hope of rescue, they directed their perilous course northward, and the second day, to their indescribable joy, a sail was discovered in the distance.

The unfortunate men were picked up, well cared for, and landed a Paita, whence in due time they found their way home, quite satisfied that they had met the prince of whales.

## BE MASTER, AND NOT BE MASTERED.

It is not by regretting what is irreparable that true work is to be done, but by making the best of what we are. It is not by complaining that we have not the right tools, but by using well the tools we have Where we are, and what we are, is God's providential arrangement; and the wise and manly way is to look our disadvantages in the face, and see what can be made out of them. Life, like war, is a series of mistakes and he is not the best Christian nor the best general who makes the few est false steps. Poor mediocrity may do that; but he is the best when wins the most splendid victories by the retrieval of mistakes. Forget mistakes; organize victory out of mistakes.



WHAT PREACHING WILL CONVERT MEN?

"Brethren," said Johannes, a North American Indian, a Moravian convert, "I have been a heathen, and have grown old among them, therefore I know very well how it is with the heathen, and how they think. A preacher once came to us, desiring to instruct us, and he began by proving there was a God. On which we said to him, 'Well, and dost thou think we are ignorant of that? Now go back again to the place whence thou comest.'

"Soon after, another preacher came, and began to teach us, saying, 'You must not swear, nor drink too much, nor lie, nor lead wicked lives.' And we answered him, 'Fool that thou art, dost thou think that we do not know that? Go and learn it first thyself, and teach the people whom thou belongest to not to do those things.' Thus we sent him away.

"But some time after, Christian Henry, one of the brethren, came to my hut and sat down beside me. His discourse was nearly in these words: 'I come to thee in the name of the Lord of heaven and earth. He sends me to acquaint thee that he would gladly save thee, and make thee happy, and deliver thee from the miserable state in which thou liest at present. To this end he became a man, gave his life a ransom for men, and shed his life for men. All that believe in the name of this Jesus obtain the forgiveness of sins. To all those who receive him by faith, he gives power to become the sons of God. The Holy Spirit dwelleth in their hearts, and they are made free, through the blood of Christ, from the slavery and dominion of sin. And though thou art the chief of sinners, yet if thou prayest to the Father in his name, and believest in him as a sacrifice for thy sins, thou shalt be heard and saved, and he will give thee a crown of life, and thou shalt live with him in heaven for ever.'

"When he had finished his discourse, he lay down upon a board i my hut, fatigued by his journey, and fell asleep.

"But I could never forget his words. They constantly recurred t my mind. Even though I went to sleep, I dreamed of the blood which Christ had shed for us. I thought, 'This is very strange, and quite different from what I have ever heard.' So I went and told Christian Henry's words to the other Indians; and thus, through the grace of God, an awakening took place among us.

"I tell you therefore, brethren, preach to men Christ, his blood, his sufferings, and his death, if you would have your words gain an entrance among them, if you wish to confer a blessing upon them."

#### WHOM DOES THE LORD TRY?

"The Lord trieth the righteous." The furnace in which God places his people is not the same by which the ungodly world is tried. He has the crucible for gold and the crucible for earth—the fire of love and the fire of wrath; and in nothing will he more distinguish his own people from the ungodly—the gold from the "reprobate silver"—than in the mode by which both are thus dealt with. He tries the righteous because they are righteous; he chastens his sons because they are his sons. He reproves, rebukes, afflicts them, because he loves them, having chosen them "in the furnace of affliction." What touching words of Christ are these: "As many as I love I rebuke and chasten." Thus it is his own people on whom his afflictive hand is often the most sorely and heavily laid. "The Lord trieth the righteous."

#### TOEING THE MARK.

"Brother," said a man to his neighbor, "we miss you from the prayer-meeting. Don't let us see your seat vacant any more."

"I shall go where I am appreciated," growled the brother, in resentful memory of some fancied or real slight.

"Did Christ go where he was appreciated? Did Paul? The blessing is not on those who go where they are appreciated, brother," rejoined his friend. "The good book says, 'Blessed are the meek; blessed are ye when men shall revile you, and persecute you, and say all manner of evil against you falsely, for my sake.' If we are Christ's followers, we must be careful to toe his mark, or we shall lose his blessing."

THE Scriptures place much of religion in godly fear; so much, that it is often spoken of as the character of those who are truly religious, that they tremble at the word of God; that they fear before him; that they are afraid of his judgments; that his excellency makes them afraid The saints are distinguished by the term, they that fear the Lord; and true godliness is often called the "fear of God."

Edwards.



It is computed that the coal-beds of England will last at least seven hundred years longer. These beds are deep in the earth. One pit in Cheshire is 2,504 feet in depth; another, near Manchester, 2,135. The Durham collieries are equally deep, and are worked far out under the bed of the ocean. In some of the copper-mines, man is pursuing his daily labors beneath the waves of the Atlantic, half a mile from the shore. To aid the miner in these severe tasks, gigantic steam-engines are employed in pumping off the water from these vast depths. Winding-engines, which are masterpieces of mechanical skill, are ever at work raising the minerals from their dark abyss; and man-engines, to save the tired miner the toil of climbing up perpendicular ladders to the light of day.

English coals cost annually a thousand lives. By the industry of its mining population there is yearly added to the national wealth of England more than thirty millions sterling, which, when developed by the process of manufacture, is increased in value ten-fold. While thus drawing on the "hoarded treasure" embowelled in the earth, we must not forget how much mental labor and muscular power are expended, and how large a percentage of human life is annually sacrificed in the

struggle. Comforts cost more than we think.

When you send your letters—for so Matthew Henry calls our prayers—be sure and direct them to the care of the Redeemer, and then they will never miscarry.

#### THE FIRST LOAF.

A change at last came in my kitchen cabinet. An excellent cook left, and her place was supplied by one with a willing heart but inexperienced hand. She stood demurely awaiting my instructions.

"You can make bread, Nancy? Sift the flour and set some rising tonight." "That was never my work, ma'am; but you tell me how, and I can learn quick." Heavily did the answer fall on my ear. How? Yes, that was the question; and what a world of knowledge seemed pent up in that short monosyllable. I remembered my mother used to talk about "setting the sponge," "raising," "moulding," "baking at the right time:" snatches these of information; but the right quantity, quality, or even number of ingredients, with the just how they should be put together, were dark as night. There stood Nancy.

"Upon the whole," I said, after a moment's pause, "as there is enough else to do, we will put this off, and use baker's bread for the present,"

and I felt thankful for the respite.

Days passed on. "Cannot Nancy make bread?" asked my husband at last; "I am getting tired of the baker." "Oh, certainly," I answered, quite at random; "but this is about as nice as home-made bread," in a commending tone, and taking another slice, which I did not want. "There is nothing like good home-made bread, such as my mother used to make." His mother! The standard sent a cold chill through me. Sometimes I thought of confessing our dilemma, and asking counsel. An inexperienced bride is not in bad taste, but an inefficient wife—ah, that is quite a different sort of article.

But the bread. I rose one morning cool and courageous, determined to try my hand at it. "I will begin with pearl-ash bread," I said; "it will be the safest and casiest." It was just before the soda and cream of tartar recipe came into vogue to help poor housekeepers patch up their ignorance. With what profound interest were the flour, milk, salt, and pearl-ash prepared for action. "Pearl-ash enough," I said; "it shall be light;" and more was added. Nancy stirred, the pans were ready, the fire was hot, and at last the dough was deposited in the well-heated oven. I took my seat beside the stove to watch the progress of the bake. How anxiously did I wait for it to rise. The plump look of my mother's loaves loomed up before me. Time passed on, and in spite of waiting, wishing, or watching, there mine lay, beautifully brown, but—insuperably flat.

Dinner came, and George walked in with a friend picked up to dine. The discomposed flush on the cheek must, I think, have given the lie to my welcome. We sat down at table. The fish was nicely browned, potatoes and other side dishes were well served; but the bread—upon which, I well knew, George staked the domestic reputation of poor

wives. It was passed around. He took a slice. It certainly looked like any thing but bread, studded as it was with little brown spots of undissolved pearl-ash. And then, how it tasted! An odd mixture of salt and bitter, more fit for a dose of medicine than an article of food. My husband looked surprised and mortified. "Is there no other?" he asked by his glance. I shook my head, and he removed the unpalatable morsel from his plate. Ah me!

"Had you not better attend to the bread-making yourself," said George when we were alone, "and not leave the most important part of cooking to such miserably inexperienced hands?" It was said pretty decidedly, and it was small consolation that the failure was saddled on

Nancy.

I went by myself, every feather in my cap trailing to the very dust. There stood my piano. What availed all the time and industry spent upon thrumming a few tunes? Handsome worsted work adorned the parlor. Here and there a drawing grinned at me from the parlor walls. Years of study, books without number read, and yet miserably ignorant of the very A, B, C of family comfort and domestic knowledge. Has not a man a right to expect his wife to be as well versed in her department as he is supposed to be in his? And is it just to inflict upon him and his establishment the waste, the thriftless labor, the crude products of inexperience and ignorance? I believe not.

Let every young woman who expects to become a wife—and who does not?—look well to these things before she leaves the maternal wing. It is in vain to say that such knowledge "comes to you" just when it is needed. Do not flatter yourself that any knowledge is endued with such gratuitous generosity. It will not come so. The fruit of knowledge is only gained by hard work. And if a woman would save herself much mortification, anxiety, and waste, let her not enter upon housekeeping ignorant of the duties and labors which a wife must preside over and engage in if she would make a true "help-meet."

Never think, parents, who have seen your children die, that after they left you they had to traverse a dark, solitary way, along which you would have liked, had it been possible, to have led them by the hand into the presence of God. You did so, if you stood by them till the last breath was drawn. You did bear them company into God's very presence, if you only stayed beside them till they died. The moment they left you they were with him. The slight pressure of the cold fingers lingered with you yet, but the little child was with its Saviour.

Let me never murmur, be dejected, or impatient under any of the troubles of this life, but ever find rest and comfort in this: This is the will of my Father and of my God.

### EARTHLY AND HEAVENLY INTEREST.

Ben Adem had a golden coin one day,
Which he put out at interest with a Jew:
Year after year awaiting him it lay,
Until the doubled coin two pieces grew,
And these two, four; so on, till people said,
"How rich Ben Adem is!" and bowed the servile head.

Ben Salim had a golden coin that day,
Which to a stranger asking alms he gave,
Who went rejoicing on his unknown way.
Ben Salim died, too poor to own a grave;
But when his soul reached heaven, angels with pride
Showed him the wealth to which his coin had multiplied.

#### THE FAMILY DAY.

"Talking of 'family ties' and 'family love' and 'family gatherings where would they all be if it were not for a 'family day?'" said a working-man.

"What do you mean?" I asked.

"I mean," he replied, "that the Lord's day is the 'family day.' Why I and thousands of working-men would hardly know our own children, i it were not for that blessed day which brings us all together. We are of in the morning before the little ones are up, and when we get home a night they are mostly gone to bed, or they are tired, and so are we, and it's not very-much we can know of one another at the fag end of the week; but when that best day comes that's all our own, then we can gather together round the table or fireside, and talk to one another, and we can go to the house of God together, and thank him that he has given us one day in seven as a holy, blessed 'family day.'"

### COMFORT IN AFFLICTION.

On visiting a mother at the death of her little daughter, "Oh," she cried, "I would give a thousand worlds to have Mary back. I never never consented to give her up." And a mother on the loss of a son, "I is so hard in God to take him from us." And a wife over her departed husband, "Why could he not have been spared, and useless lives taken? Then I came to the house of one who had lost father, mother, brother sister, husband; and now her child, her only child, was about to be pu in the grave; and what did she say? "The Lord gave, and the Lord hath taken away; blessed be the name of the Lord." She needed nowords of consolation from me. A childlike acquiescence in the divine will robs affliction of its bitterness, and turns our grief, if not into joy, into means of reaching that peace which the world cannot give or take away



ONE line of peace was drawn amid the tumult of war, one cord of union was thrown across the continent amid the distractions of 1861—the Pacific telegraph. A bill for this great enterprise passed Congress in June, 1860. A survey of the route was commenced in November of the same year by Mr. Edward Creighton, who travelled over the whole distance on mule-back, much of the time alone, visiting and conciliating the Indians, and making a thorough examination of the resources of the country through which it was to pass.

The California State Telegraph Company agreed to build the route from San Francisco to Salt Lake. The party this side of the mountains started from Omaha, Kansas, and erected their first post on the fourth of July, 1861. It consisted of four hundred men, with tents, tools, rifles, one hundred head of cattle, one hundred wagons, and seven hundred oxen and mules. They travelled ten miles a day, setting up thirty posts to a mile. The whole line is on posts made of red cedar or pine. parts of the country destitute of wood, these often had to be drawn two hundred and forty miles. The wire used is galvanized iron wire, made at Worcester, Massachusetts, three hundred and fifty pounds to a mile. It is insulated with "Wade's Insulators," consisting of glass fastened to a bracket at the top of the pole, and covered with a wooden shield, both bracket and shield being saturated with hot coal tar. On the mountains, where the snows are of such fabulous depths, the posts are extra large, high enough to keep the wire above the highest drifts, and near enough to prevent its breaking by clogs of sleet and snow. The average cost is two hundred and fifty dollars a mile. They reached Salt Lake on the 18th of October, and the California party six days after.

The reach of wire across the continent from Cape Race to San Francisco is five thousand miles, making a difference in time of more than

four hours and a half. A dispatch from New York at the busy hour of half-past ten would hardly find the California merchant out of bed. The little solitary line stretching over the hills and far away, bearing on its airy flight joys and sorrows, eager hopes and crushing disappointments is not without its dangers from winter storms and prairie fires, from the stampede of the buffalo, and the treachery of the Indian. Yet we believe it will stand; and in time it will wind along the Pacific shore cross the rough waters of Behring's Straits, span the Orient, and at last beat with the mighty pulse of European life, binding the continent in a bond of commercial amity and Christian fellowship.

### TIME AND PATIENCE.

Virgil wrote his Georgics at the rate of one line a day. We see Petrarch returning day after day to his sonnets to alter some single word, or make some trifling change in the arrangement of a line. The comparison between the first and last draught of Pope's Iliad is a literary curiosity. In writing his Reflections upon the French Revolution, Edmund Burke had sometimes more than twelve proofs worked off and destroyed before he could satisfy himself. Massillon sometimes rewrote a single sermon fifteen or twenty times. A distinguished scholar in our own land rewrote the most useful of his sermons thirteen or fourteen times, and labored with a literary friend two whole days on as many sentences. A living divine, who has been called the prince of our pulpit orators, spent a fortnight on a single paragraph in one of his published sermons; and three months in elaborating another discourse, which has probably accomplished more good than the four thousand sermons which were written by another pastor at the rate of two a week.

#### THE HOLY GHOST.

The Holy Ghost is an admirable master-workman. He fills a fisherman, and makes a preacher of him. He fills a persecutor, and transforms him into a teacher of the Gentiles. He fills a publican, and makes of him an evangelist. Who is this master-workman? He needs not time for his teachings. By whatever means he chooses, so soon as he has touched the soul, he has taught it, and his mere touch is his teaching.

Gregory.

"When will the Sabbath be gone, that we may sell wheat?" Amos 8:4. Deliver us, gracious God, from this sin of covetousness—from being weary of thy Sabbaths, which are ordained to preserve in our hearts the knowledge of thee and of thy Son Jesus Christ.

TEMPTATION TO WRONG-DOING.—How often the sight of means to do ill deeds makes ill deeds done.



Another little wave
Upon the sea of life;
Another soul to save
Amid the toil and strife.

Two more little feet
To walk the dusty road—
To choose where two paths meet,
The narrow and the broad.

Two more little hands
To work for good or ill
Two more little eyes;
Another little will.

Another heart to love,
Receiving love again;
And so the baby came,
A thing of joy and pain.

# "DOMESTICS."

A "grievous necessity," Mrs. May calls it; and in many families the cause of how much waste, ill-humor, fault-finding, and discomfort; besides affording a fruitful theme of abuse and backbiting from women of whom we might justly expect better things. Is this the true way?

The young women who enter our families to help us in our domestic work have, it seems to us, a far higher claim upon our sympathies and our affections than is commonly granted them; and if we acquitted ourselves Christianly towards them, there would be small reason for complaint. You have taken a young girl into your family. Perhaps she has come from a comfortable farmer's home, and left a circle of brothers and sisters, loving and beloved. Perhaps she is homeless, the forlorn fragment of some broken household; perhaps a stranger in a strange land. Now, are your mutual claims cancelled when she gets through her weekly task, no matter how, and you have paid the stipulated wages? Shall you be selfish and exacting? Shall she be careless and improvident? Shall the chief object of each be to get out of each other as much as pos-

sible, regardless of any higher or better considerations? No, no. Do not allow yourself to settle down on so low a platform.

Feel a genuine interest in your servants, and show them that you di Make their chambers comfortable and cheerful—a pleasant spot t retire to; give them every necessary facility for doing their work well and let them see how order, tidiness, and thrift have a value all their own. They will have faults, of course; that you must expect; and wha you have to do, is to help them to amend. Give them the full benefit of coming in contact with a well-educated Christian woman. It mus be your aim to improve their character as well as to secure their labor You must be patient and kind and firm, and never regard as hopeless any efforts for their good. Do not expect any sudden growth of excellences for you know that growth in the moral as in the physical world is the result of time and labor; and as disappointment begets discouragement guard against it by considering the unfavorable influences hitherto sur rounding them, and do your part with cheerful courage. There are many hours of loneliness to a single servant. You know not the void in her heart, or the tares that may fall into it unawares. Place in her hands useful books, and talk with her about their contents. If she is altogether a stranger in your town, provide her with a place of worship introduce her to the pastor, place her in a Bible class, and let her interests all take root in a favorable soil. She must have companions o some kind. See that they are of the right sort, such as a good mother would desire for her child. If you find she has formed habits and connections which you cannot approve, do not arbitrarily sunder them win her confidence and secure her respect. The way to influence her thus is not difficult.

And while you, as a Christian woman, are solicitous yourself to improve the means of grace, and feel a tender anxiety for your kindred and friends; while you give your money and your personal attention to many an out-door charity, do not overlook the spiritual welfare of any within your house; feel that the soul of your handmaid is committed to your care; pray for her and with her, and labor with affectionate earnestness to bring her to the Redeemer of a lost world.

Believe in a warm, hearty, genuine sympathy between employers and the employed. We have no right to expect faithfulness only on one side We must be true and faithful each to each. And the relation which so many heads of families suffer annoyances from, grumble over, and only endure, may be, and can be, and ought to be not only a relief from care and labor, but occasion for mutual profit, and a bond of sincere attachment.

H. C. K.

Let our motto ever be, "None but Christ," and our ever-increasing aspiration, "More of Christ."

### THE CHRISTIAN HOUSEHOLD.

Oh, happy house, where thou art loved the best,
Dear Friend and Saviour of our race,
Where never comes such welcomed, honored Guest,
Where none can ever fill thy place;
Where every heart goes forth to meet thee,

Where every ear attends thy word, Where every lip with blessing greets thee, Where all are waiting on their Lord.

Oh, happy house, where two are one in heart,
In faith and hope are one,
Whom death can only for a little part,
Not end the union here begun;
Who share together one salvation,
Who would be with thee, Lord, always,
In gladness or in tribulation,
In happy or in evil days.

Oh, happy house, whose little ones are given
Early to thee in earnest prayer—
To thee their Friend, who from the heights of heaven
Guardest with more than mother's care.
Oh, happy house, where little voices

Oh, happy house, where little voices
Their glad hosannas love to raise,
And childhood's lisping tongue rejoices
To bring new songs of love and praise.

Oh, happy house and happy servitude,
Where all alike one Master own;
Where daily duty, in thy strength pursued,
Is never hard or toilsome known;
Where each one serves thee, meek and lowly,
Whatever thine appointments be,
Till common tasks seem great and holy,
When they are done as unto thee.

Oh, happy house, where Thou art not forgot
When joy is flowing full and free.
Oh, happy house, where every wound is brought
Physician, Comforter, to thee:
Until at last, earth's day's work ended,
All meet thee in that home above
From whence thou comest, where thou hast ascended,
Thy heaven of glory and of love.

## "TEMPERANCE,"

says Dr. Franklin, "puts wood on the fire, flour in the barrel, meal in the thest, money in the purse, credit in the country, contentment in the couse, clothes on the children, vigor in the body, intelligence in the brain, and spirit in the whole constitution."

## THE STATESMAN OF TO-DAY

Cannot decide upon his principles and purposes, and carry them out the mere force of his high position. He cannot, like Peter, systematis the civilization of a barbarous empire; he cannot, like Colbert, reconstruct the finances and commerce of a great kingdom; he cannot, like Stein, by an overpowering fiat raise a whole nation out of serfdom civil possessions and civil rights. He is powerless, except so far as can induce others to agree with him. He has not only to conceive a mature wise schemes, but he has to undergo the far more painful a vexatious labor of persuading others of their excellence.

Though modern statesmanship may call for other qualities than the needed in former days, the qualities are neither fewer, less lofty, nor le rare. A thorough mastery of facts, a clear purpose, a patient temper persevering will; a profound knowledge of men, the motives whi actuate them, and the influences which sway them; skill to purchase t maximum of support by the minimum of concession; tact to discern t present temper and the probable direction of popular feeling; sagaci to distinguish between the intelligent and the unintelligent public op ion-between the noisy clamor of the unimportant few, and the sile convictions of the influential many-between the outcry which m be safely disregarded, and the expression of the mind of the count which it would be wrong to withstand: these are qualifications sure which demand no ordinary combination of moral and intellectual endo ments. The statesman of to-day requires as comprehensive a vision a as profound a wisdom as those in former times, with intenser labor a a far wider range of knowledge: but he requires other gifts once scarce needed; for he has not only to decide what ought to be done, and wisest way of doing it, but he has to do it, or as much of it as he can the face of obstacles which would have baffled Mazarin, and before wh Chatham and Walpole might well have stood aghast. To be useful a great, he must carry the nation along with him, and be the representat and embodiment of its soberest and maturest wisdom. Greg.

### HARDNESS OF CHARACTER.

Hardness is a want of minute attention to the feelings of others. does not proceed from malignity or a carelessness of inflicting pain, from a want of delicate perception of those little things by which ple ure is conferred or pain excited. A hard person thinks he has denough if he does not speak ill of your relations, your children, or y country; and then, with the greatest good-humor and volubility, with a total inattention to your individual state and position, gall over a thousand fine feelings, and leaves in every step the mark of hoof upon your heart.

Sidney Smith.

### THE MURDERER TOUCHED.

A pious physician once had under his care in prison a man who had nurdered his wife, and was sentenced to be hung. His frequent visits are him many opportunities of conversing with the offender, urging im to repentance, warning him of the dreadful perdition awaiting the ngodly, and presenting the Saviour's willingness to receive even the lost abandoned. No impression could be made on him. He did not cel that he had any thing to repent of, and often quoted Scripture in a lost scoffing tone. His case seemed desperate.

The doctor then asked a good old man of his acquaintance to call at the cell. When he again visited his patient, "Doctor," he said, "you ton't understand your business. You come here to benefit the souls of spoor prisoners, but you don't go about it right. That dear old Quaer friend of yours understood how. He came in and sat down right by any side. With a feeling look he said to me, 'John, wasn't it gracious codness on the part of the Almighty that he should have loved us so such as to send his only begotten and well-beloved Son into the world to ave such sinners as thou and I?' Why, doctor, that word I killed me. I could not get over it. That that good man should thinself on the same level with me, a vile murderer, neither fit to live or to die! I cannot keep it out of my thoughts."

And he did not. The hard heart melted. The poor fellow became a rue penitent, and died relying on his Redeemer's blood for pardon and

seace beyond the grave.

## THE CORNER-STONE.

I am one of those who believe firmly, as much as a man can believe my thing, that the greatest resource a nation can possess, the surest principle of power, is strict attention to the principles of justice. The common proverb, 'Honesty is the best policy,' is as applicable to nations as to individuals. Justice is not only the best foundation of all public policy, the surest pledge of peace, but the corner-stone of stability in government. The nation deficient in justice is deficient in wisdom. Fox.

# THREE WHATS.

What from? Believers are redeemed from hell and destruction. What by? By the precious blood of Christ. What to? To an inheritance incorruptible, undefiled, and that fadeth not away. Never forget the three whats.

<sup>&</sup>quot;Mother," asked a little boy, "what made father such a great and good man?"

<sup>&</sup>quot;God's grace, and try," replied the mother.

<sup>&</sup>quot;That all?" said the little boy. Together they are all-powerful.

## HOW TO GET RID OF DOUBTS.

D'Aubigné, after having come to a saving knowledge of Christ, w distressed by many doubts concerning the true meaning of certa important passages of Scripture. Travelling with two friends, belie ers like himself, he proposed stopping at Kiel, at that time the home Kleuker, who had for forty years defended Christianity against t attacks of infidel theologians, and asking that able and excellent divito elucidate them. They accordingly did so, and D'Aubigné waited Kleuker, and made known the object of his visit.

"Were I to succeed in ridding you of them," replied the experience man of God, "others would soon arise. There is a shorter, deeper, mo complete way of annihilating them. Let Christ be really to you the Sof God, the Saviour, the Author of eternal life; only be firmly settle in his grace, and these difficulties of detail will never stop you; the lig which proceeds from Christ will disperse all your darkness."

The young man felt that the old divine had showed him the right wa He gave himself to a more prayerful study of the Bible, and with his to friends was searching the hid treasures of the epistle to the Ephesian when these words in the third chapter, "Now unto Him that is able do exceeding abundantly above all that we can ask or think, according to the power that worketh in us, unto him be glory," etc., fell upon his like a mighty revelation from God. "He can do by his power exceeding abundantly," repeated D'Aubigné, giving himself up to Christ with a fit trust for the work to be done. The friends knelt down, and though had never fully disclosed his inward struggles to them, the prayer one was filled with the utterances of his own wants and desires.

"When I arose," said D'Aubigné, "I felt as if my wings were renew as the eagle's. From that time forward I felt that my own syllogist were of no avail, that Christ was able to do it by his power working us, and the habitual attitude of my soul was to lie at the foot of the croccying to him who would do exceeding abundantly above all that I cou ask or think. All my doubts were soon dispelled; and not only was delivered from inward anguish, but the Lord extended to me peace lie a river."

When our Lord bids us take no thought for the morrow, he intends hinder those cares and fears which are apt to distract our devotions, a which are the more unreasonable, because they can never change t state of things.

"THOSE who attempt to preach the gospel without its threatening do not preach the whole gospel, or half the gospel, or any part of t gospel but that which is subversive of the whole gospel."

#### FRESH AIR.

A distinguished physician, in urging the importance of exercise in the open air, says, "Every possible expedient seems to be adopted in ordern houses to prevent the circulation of the 'breath of life' in such that the proportions of hydrogen and oxygen as our Creator intended for the growth and repair of the human system. For the first time since the began to live in houses, we have no fireplaces. The shrine of the ares has been removed, and our houses have been robbed of the omestic hearth, which in all ages has been regarded as the symbol of ome, with all its social comforts and delights."

The inmates of such houses, like the hot-house plant, are unfitted to ndure the storms of winter. It was a remark of the venerable Bede, at when men lived in houses of willow, they were men of oak; but then they lived in houses of oak, they were willow. Unwelcome as the uth may be, we must accustom ourselves to moderate cold within doors efore we can successfully resist extreme cold without. Halls and leeping rooms at least should be kept cool, that the inmates during a art of the day may enjoy its invigorating and acclimating influences. In must be made to understand that the laws of God in regard to ealth are inviolable, and that they cannot be broken with impunity any hore than the laws relating to the planetary system can be disturbed without interrupting the harmony of the universe.

# "MANY MEET THE GODS, BUT FEW SALUTE THEM."

How often do the gods—keeping to the language of this old proverbneet man in the shape of a sorrow which might be a purifying one, or a
by which might elevate their hearts to thankfulness and praise, in a sickness or a recovery, a disappointment or a success; and yet how few, it
hust be sadly owned, salute them; how few recognize their august presnees in this joy or this sorrow, this blessing added or this blessing
aken away!

This proverb has reference to man's failing to see the divine presence. The French have a like proverb as to our failing to hear the divine voice, being drowned by the deafening hubbub of the world: The noise is so treat, one cannot hear God thunder.

Trench.

<sup>&</sup>quot;I CANNOT desire, as some people do, the dismemberment of America," ays De Tocqueville. "Such an event would inflict a great wound on the whole human race, for it would introduce war on a great continent, from whence it has been banished for more than half a century. The breaking up of the American Union will be a solemn moment in the history of he world. I never met an American who did not feel this, and I believe t will not be rashly undertaken."

### A DUCAL SLAVE.

The Duke of Brunswick has three millions of dollars' worth of d monds, a catalogue of which embraces 258 quarto pages. One is value at \$80,000; another, \$70,000; and a number at \$30,000 and \$20,000. Some of these have adorned the highest places, and possess a curious ar capricious history. Their possession holds the noble duke in a strang captivity. He lives in a house built not for comfort but safety. It burglar-proof; surrounded by a high wall, surmounted by a lofty ire railing, and defended by innumerable sharp spear-heads, which are contrived that if a person touches one of them, a chime of bells instant ring an alarm. The diamonds are kept in a safe built in a thick wall. is lined with granite and iron. Its locks have a secret which must I known before they are opened; if opened by violence, a discharge firearms takes place, which will kill the robber, and at the same time s a chime of bells ringing in every room. The entrance to the safe through his bedroom, which has but one window in it, whose sash is the stoutest iron; its shutters are iron, and cannot be opened unless o is master of the lock. The duke sleeps by the safe with a dozen signal. barrelled revolvers, loaded and capped, beside him on the table. I dares not sleep from home a single night, and of course remains chainin Paris through all the year. True, it is only a chain of diamonds; b what more galling bondage, both of mind and body, could a man real have? It is the spectacle of a soul voluntarily fettered to a miseral idolatry. Who would be in his place?

Thou must by irial know what bitter fare Is bread of others; and the way, how hard, That leadeth up and down another's stair.

## MORAL DECAY IN THE FAMILY

Is the invariable prelude to public corruption. It is a false distinction which we make between public integrity and private honor. The me whom you cannot admit into your family, whose morals are corrupt, cannot be a pure statesman. Whoever studies history will be profound convinced that a nation stands or falls with the sanctity of its domesties.

When one of Dr. Emmons' students had finished his theological studies, and had taken leave of his instructor, the doctor called him backaying, "I have omitted one very important caution." "What is that asked the young preacher. "In all your public services," said the dotor, "remember to leave off when you have done."

JANE TAYLOR says, "Preserve me from affrontable people."

"AS MANY AS I LOVE I CHASTEN." Rev. 3:19.

As a father ne'er withdraws
From a child his all of love,
Though it often break his laws,
Though it careless, wilful prove;
Even so my loving Lord
Doth my faults with pity see;
With his rod he chasteneth me,
Not avenging with his sword.
All things else have but their day;
God's love only lasts for aye.

When his strokes upon me light,
Bitterly I feel their smart;
Yet are they, if seen aright,
Tokens that my Father's heart
Yearns to bring me back again
Through these crosses to his fold,
From the world that fain would hold
Soul and body in its chain.
All things else have but their day;
God's love only lasts for aye.

All my life I still have found,
And I will forget it never,
Every sorrow hath its bound,
And no cross endures for ever.
After all the winter snows
Comes sweet summer back again.
Patient souls ne'er wait in vain;
Joy is given for all our woes.
All things else have but their day;
God's love only lasts for aye.

Since then neither change nor end
In thy love can e'er have place,
Father, I beseech thee send
Unto me thy loving grace;
Ilelp thy feeble child, and give
Strength to serve thee day and night,
Loving thee with all my might,
While on earth I yet must live;

/ So shall I, when time is o'er,
Praise and love thee evermore.

Are not many Christians practical atheists with regard to the weath! How many have contracted a habit of what we might call decent asphemy against rain and cold, fog and damp, as though Providence d no concern in them, or as though the check they offer to our plans and pleasures were the designs of the evil one!

## TAKE CARE OF YOUR EYES.

It is a good rule to do with the eyes as you should not do with charm—humor them. When it is time to use glasses, and the time varied in different persons, let not vanity induce you to postpone them. Injury vanity may possibly be healed, injured eyes may not. Straining the eyes more detrimental to them than using glasses. Never fatigue the eyes never read while riding or walking, or by a waning or too brilliant lig. One should never hazard so delicate and so invaluable a sense. Remeber, nature never forgives an injury. The exact law of justice is to only law she knows. It is wicked therefore to offend her. When reflect upon the extreme delicacy of the eyes, their constant use, the too frequent abuse, it is wonderful how long-suffering they are. It they are not equal to charity: they will not endure all things. The cannot be too carefully guarded; they cannot be too kindly treated.

### HINTS ON TALKING.

.f stories must be told in conversation, it is almost a universal a infallible rule that they cannot be too short.

Command of appropriate language is as indispensable to a colloque speaker as to an orator or author. Use no fine phrases or rhetoric flourishes. The dialect of conversation should be pure, simple, and id matic. The most distinctive quality of a genuine talker is unprementated freshness.

A stream of talk is always to lisome, for conversation ought to bubl up in unforeseen succession from distinct and copious springs.

The Bible recognizes but two specific and distinctive characters—tsinner and the Saviour, and all others are but modifications of these. Tsaint is but the sinner converted, justified, pardoned, adopted, sanctific saved, glorified. And all the official relations sustained by Christ in a economy of salvation, are but so many varied and beautiful forms of tone Saviour, of whom it is said, "Neither is there salvation in any other there is none other name under heaven given among men, where we must be saved."

Well might Coleridge say that the fairest flower he ever saw clining round a poor man's window, was not so beautiful in his eyes as a Bible which he saw lying within.

Though ignorance may be the mother of devotion, it cannot be mother of piety.

The less Christians conform to the world, the more the world vector to them.

#### THE VALUE OF UNION.

Union in states cannot be too highly prized. Thrifty commerce, protive agriculture, skilful arts, enterprising manufactures, internal provements, facilities for learning, the activities of philanthropy, seem have their life and health and power almost entirely in a large union minds, hearts, and hands. The wheels and cylinders and shafts and ds and boilers and furnaces and pipes of a vast and complicated thinery, when lying on the bank of a stream which is to put them in tion, are capable of no achievement; united, adjusted, and moving ether, they will work wonders, and perform the service of more than tousand men.

A man-of-war with its ribs and planks and spars and guns and carges wrecked or stranded on the shore, is an unsightly and powerless
g. The same ship with hull and masts and rigging and rudder and
pass and its munitions of war sound, fast, compact, quietly holding
stern thunder for the coming exigency, has majestic power. Here are
ges of a great nation divided and united.

White.

The union of lakes, the union of lands,
The union of states none can sever;
The union of hearts, the union of hands,
And the flag of our Union for ever!

## THE ART OF LIVING EASILY,

to money, is to pitch your scale of living one degree below your ans. Comfort and enjoyment are more dependent upon easiness in detail of expenditure, than upon one degree's difference in the scale. Let yourself feel a want before you provide against it. You are reassured that it is a real want; and it is worth while to feel it a litin order to feel the relief from it.

When you are undecided as to which of two courses you like best, ose the cheapest. This rule will not only save money, but save also odd deal of trifling indecision.

## GOOD BREEDING.

I think that none can do so much good in the world, who are not I bred, as those who are. In truth, it is only a modern phase for that varity" which St. Paul emphatically says, "doth not behave itself unmly, and is not easily provoked; which vaunteth not itself, and is not fed up; which suffereth long, and is kind."

I MORE and more believe," says Dr. J. W. Alexander, "that, first, connt Bible study, using Scripture to explain itself, and, second, the cule of the heart by prayer, etc., are the great preparations for the pulpit."

### THE THREE FACES. .

We are now, if we have reached middle life, very much what shall be to the end. Not much more will be made of us here; but shall estimate what may be made of us in immortality! Think "spiritual body;" think of a perfectly pure and happy soul. I tho of this one summer evening while walking through a grand d domain. In front of a noble sepulchre, there are sculptured by s great artist three colossal faces, which are meant to represent Death, and Immortality. It was easy to represent Death. The face one of solemn rest, with closed eyes; and the sculptor's skill was me shown in distinguishing Life from Immortality. He had done it There was Life, a careworn, anxious, weary face, that seemed to loo you earnestly, and with a vague inquiry for something-the somet which is lacking in all things here. And there was Immortality, lifebut Oh, how different from mortal life. There was the beautiful fa calm, satisfied, and self-possessed, and with eyes looking far a Yes, there was Immortality, and you felt, as you looked at it, how lime a thing it was.

#### THE SUM OF TRAVEL.

My reigning sentiment, after hurrying and exciting travel among thousands of this unspeakably teeming population of Europe, is impression that men and generations pass away like the herb of field, but the word of the Lord abideth for ever. His kingdom is cing; his house is going up; his plan is unfolding; old tradition things, which vain man calls eternal, are crumbling; new things preced, but not expected, are rolling in like a flood; our life and that of children is but a link in the great chain. I trust I can sometimes "Thy kingdom come; thy will be done,"

## QUERIES.

Whether we do not err in ciphering too much about the time, r and money it will take to convert the world? Whether God's pla not to work upon, in, and by a peculiar people, elect and called? Wher his plan may not be doing, even though in a "little flock?" whether, consequently, both hopes and fears do not mislead us as to extensiveness of visible success?

A world from which solitude is excluded is a very poor ideal. It tude, in the sense of being often alone, is essential to any depths of n itation or of character; and solitude in the presence of natural becamed grandeur, is the cradle of thoughts and aspirations which are only good for the individual, but which society could ill afford to without.

### THAT HOOK.

Two young clergymen calling on Dr. Emmons in his study, he said to em, "Do you see that hook? Both of you are young, and if you have t such hooks on your study doors, I advise you to put them on witht delay, for I am more indebted to that hook than to any man on earth; has kept me free from many interruptions." On being told that some misters might need the hook on the outside of the door, he replied, hen let them put the hook on both sides; for if they need to be fastened they will surely need to fasten the world out."

### MARTIAL VIRTUES.

We are apt to associate a great deal of wickedness with a soldier's b; but it need not be so—it should not be so. Army discipline educes us to some almost forgotten virtues—obedience to law, self-denial, elity, patriotism—the hard wood of character. The difficulty is, we we built up our boys too much on soft wood. We want more "hearts oak." We want a national character which will stand the storm.

ONCE upon a time David Hume kindly sent Rousseau a present of a sh of beefsteaks. Rousseau fired at this. He discerned in it a deepd insult. He put it that Hume, by sending the steaks, meant to insinte that he, Rousseau, could not afford to buy proper food for himself. how many Rousseaus! They have not the genius indeed, but they we all the wrong-headedness.

A QUAKER once called on a belligerent debtor, who, hearing his voice, grily exclaimed to his porter, "Tell the rascal I am not at home." riend, may God put thee in better temper," pleasantly rejoined the aker as he departed. Not long after, the penitent debtor sought him t, and feelingly asked how he had succeeded in governing his temper. Ty never, under any provocation, allowing my voice to be raised above tentle tone," was the reply.

No conviction gains more strength than that our great study should the Bible. Oh, how shall we check the waste of mind upon the ever-reasing frivolities of literature? Is God about to banish our impertint rivalry of his book by war, discord, or other calamities? I hope t. Let me begin reform at home.

"Washington is the only man," said Lord Erskine, "whose character annot contemplate without awe and wonder."

DYING men speak little of Christianity, and less of any system of the or laws of nature. They say, Christ.

#### UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT.

#### EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES .... ABRAHAM LINCOLN, of Illinois. VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES HANNIBAL HAMLIN, of Maine.

#### CABINET.

WILLIAM H SEWARD of N

66	OF THE TREASURY SALMON B. CHASE, of Ohio.
44	" INTERIOR CALEB B. SMITH, of Indiana.
66	" NAVY GIDEON WELLES, of Connecticut
6.6	of WAR EDWIN M. STANTON, of Pennsyl
	GENERAL EDWARD BATES, of Missouri.
POSTMASTI	R-GENERAL MONTGOMERY BLAIR, of Maryla
	JUDICIARY DEPARTMENT.
	SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED TTATES.
CHIEF-JUS	TICE ROGER B. TANEY, of Maryland.
	JUSTICE SAMUEL NELSON, of New York.
66	" ROBERT C. GRIER, of Pennsylvan

JOHN M. WAYNE, of Georgia.

JOHN CATRON, of Tennessee.

NATHAN SWAYNE, of Ohio.

United States Military Force.—At the commencement of the rebel inaugurated by the attack on fort Sumter, the entire military force at the d sal of government was 16,000 regulars, employed in the West to hold in c marauding Indians. In April, 75,000 volunteers were called upon to enlisthree months' service, and responded with such alacrity that 77,875 were in diately obtained. Under the authority of the act of Congress of July 22, 1861 States were asked to furnish 500,000 volunteers to serve for three years, or do the war; and by the act approved the 29th of the same month, the addition 25,000 men to the regular array of the United States was authorized. The resist that we have now an army of upwards of 600,000 men. If we add to this number of the discharged three months' volunteers, the aggregate force furnito the government since April, 1861, exceeds 700,000 men.

At the breaking out of the rebellion there were 86 officers of the rank of m and upwards who were able to do duty. Of these, 62 remained loyal is United States service, though many of them were natives of Southern st Only 17 are known to have been in the rebel army. Ten of the eleven gen officers of the United States army in 1862, and 182 out of the 204 field officers.

graduates of West Point, or veterans in the service.

UNITED STATES NAVAL FORCE.—On the fourth of March, 1861, there we commission and at the service of the Secretary of the Navy only 42 vessels, cing 555 guns and 7,600 men. At the close of the year there were in commis 264 vessels, carrying 2,557 guns and over 22.000 men. To these, according to report of the Secretary, were soon afterwards to be added 52 new steamers plarly adapted to coast-guard duty, three of them iron-clad: the Monitor, Galand New Ironsides.

Post-office Department.—The gross revenue for the year ending Jun 1861, was \$8,349,296. The expenditures for the year were \$13,606,759. Numb Post-offices, 28,586.

Kansas was admitted as a state during the second session of the thirty-congress, making the whole number thirty-four; also three territories organized: Colorado, Nevada, and Dakota.

MERCANTILE FAILURES.—In 1857, there were reported in the Northern states 257 failures, involving an indebtedness of \$265,818,000. In 1861, 5,935 failures, than indebtedness of \$178,632,130. During the first four months of 1861 the ported failures in the Southern states were 1,058, with an indebtedness of \$5,578,257. At the close of the year the mercantile indebtedness of the South to be North was reckoned at \$211,000,000.

Port of New York.—The arrivals from foreign ports in 1861 were 5,122; an erease of 571 over the previous year. The decrease in the number of passeners was 185,837; the whole number being 80,790, against 266,627 in 1860. The differnia steamers made 35 trips, and brought gold to the amount of \$34,379,547.

Losses by Fire in 1861.—The total number of reported fires, at each of which c loss exceeded \$20,000, was 183. Entire loss, \$18,020,000. Add to this the loss less destructive fires, and by the burning of bridges and other property in ar, and the total for the year would exceed \$45,000,000. At 47 of the fires, 102 were lost.

RAILROAD ACCIDENTS in 1861 were 63, in which 101 were killed and 459 injured.

STEAMBOAT ACCIDENTS were 19, in which 69 were killed and 80 wounded. These ports are incomplete.

REVOLUTIONARY PENSIONERS.—Only 63 names remained on the Pension Rolls at ashington July 1, 1861. Probably not 50 now remain.

EARTHQUAKES IN 1861.—The most serious of these occurred on the night of arch 20, at Mendoza in the Argentine Republic, S. A. Mendoza lies some 2,900 et above the sca-level, on the eastern slope of the Andes. The shock lasted but but five seconds; but nearly the whole town was in this brief time laid waste, and more than 8,000 lives were lost. Deep caverns were opened into the mounins, the summits parted asunder, and in many places the earth opened like a pmb-shell, ejecting water and enormous stones.

Volcanic Eruptions in 1861.—The most important eruption of the year took ace from a herotofore unknown volcano at Djebel Dubbeh, on the east coast of frica, in lat. 13° 57′ N. and long. 41° 20′ E. It commenced May 7, and continued intervals three or four days; accompanied with loud shocks like heavy artilry, heard at places nearly 400 miles apart, and by clouds of dust which were to immense distances. At Edd, a day's journey off, on the Abyssinian bast, the dust was knee-deep, and its fall on the first day caused almost total arkness.

INTERIOR OF AUSTRALIA.—The whole of this vast island-continent, except a order of 100 miles or more on the surrounding ocean, has been supposed to be uninhabitable desert, rocky, sandy, and inaccessible. But recent explorations we proved that an immense territory of good land exists in the interior. The or men who made this discovery, with one exception, perished with fatigue and arvation on their return.

Falls of Zambesi, South Africa.—Dr. Livingston in a recent letter states that his book of Travels he greatly underestimated the magnitude of the Victoria lls in the Zambesi river, which are probably the most wonderful in the world. heir breadth, which he estimated at 1,000 yards, is now ascertained to be at ast 1,860 yards, with a sheer fall of 310 feet.

#### TELEGRAPHY.

The most notable recent telegraph item is, the completion of the Pacific I connecting the Mississippi valley with San Francisco, and furnishing the last needed for telegraphic communication across the whole continent from Cape I to the Pacific, a stretch of about 5,000 miles. Its route is by forts Kearney, I amie, and Bridger, through the South Pass in the Rocky mountains, Salt I City, fort Crittenden, the Simpson route to fort Churchill, Carson valley, and a the Sierra Nevada to Placerville and San Francisco. The cost of the line is al \$250 per mile, or some \$500,000. It is worked by Morse's instruments, and charge on ten words from New York through is about \$6.

There is now in operation a telegraph line 2,000 miles long, from Los Ange south of San Francisco, to Yreka in the north. This has probably been exten ere this to Vancouver, whence Mr. Collins proposes to carry it along the no west coast of America and over to the eastern shore of Asia. In this plan Russian government will cooperate, being already far advanced in a line of t graphs across the Ural mountains to Irkutsh; so that in 1864 it is expected route will be completed from St. Petersburg to the Pacific. The transit from

to America must probably be made by the range of Aleutian islands.

In land telegraphy the chief difficulties have been well surmounted, but in a marine cable laid since 1851, only 3,000 miles are now in working order. The things are essential to success: perfect insulation of the conducting wire, expanding protection, and means of laying the covered wire or cable in the bed of ocean uninjured. In regard to the best material for conductors, much expanding has not discovered any substance superior to pure copper. The linealisting material is supposed to be india-rubber, which was first used, and the for a time superseded by gutta-percha, but is now regaining the preference tough, highly elastic, of less specific gravity than water, easily manipula extremely durable under water, and nearly impervious to moisture. Both and gutta-percha, however, are porous under the great pressure they are subto in deep water; and this seems to be the great difficulty to overcome, to rethem more perfect insulators. Much study has been given to the best mod depositing the cable without injury; but whether any form of cable can be a dered perfectly serviceable in the ocean's bed, is yet an open question.

Private Telegraphs have begun to be established both in this country an Europe. In London, a "Private Telegraph Company" has been instituted, furnishes a person with the use of a private wire for £4 a mile per annum. A r containing 30 to 50 wires is suspended from a pole, all insulated, and branet off where wanted. Their apparatus is remarkably simple, easily managed, always in order. The current is produced by turning a piece of soft iron nemagnet; and to send a message, it is only necessary to press in succession keys to which are affixed the letters of the alphabet you wish to use, and to a little handle, upon which the message is at once transferred to a similar inst

ment at the other end.

MINERAL PRODUCTS OF GREAT BRITAIN.—The yearly mineral production England is stated by Sir R. I. Murchison at 80,000,000 tons of coal; 8,000,000 t of iron ore, yielding 3,826,000 tons of pig iron; 236,696 tons copper ore, yield 15,968 tons of copper; 6,695 tons of tin, 63,525 tons lead, and 4,357 of zinc. To value of metals and coals, \$185,000,000.

STEAM ON COMMON ROADS.—So much attention has recently been given to t subject in England, that Parliament has taken some measures for the regulat of the expected travel—limiting the weight of the locomotives and their burde the number of miles' travel per hour, the number of attendants, width wheels, etc.

#### THE USE OF IRON.

This is rapidly increasing, for a great variety of constructions. Stores and IBLIC BUILDINGS in great numbers are now erected, the entire frame-work being cast iron. Our city streets are now adorned with many an elegant front of this aterial, the ornamental work of which could be executed in marble only at an mense cost. A new era too has opened in the construction of BRIDGES, resultg from the use of iron; witness the tubular bridge over the Menai straits, and e great suspension bridge at Niagara. Stone bridges do not exceed 150 feet an, nor cast-iron 250 feet; but modern science crosses rivers 400 or 500 feet in dth without any support in the middle of the stream. Even spans greatly sceeding this may be bridged with safety, up to 1,800 or 2,000 feet, when the ructure would fall by its own weight. In the use of iron wire, it is found necesry to regard the fact that great tension combined with vibration rapidly injures e elasticity and cohesion of the wire, without changing its fibrous texture to a vstalline. Yet it is believed that good iron, not overtaxed in this way, will rove one of the most desirable building materials at our disposal. the Niagara bridge are free from vibration, and ought to last hundreds of years. In SHIP-BUILDING the use of iron has largely increased; witness the Persia ad Great Eastern; and many think it is destined almost wholly to supersede ood-especially in vessels of war, in which recent events have roused so intense ad universal an interest throughout the world. A complete revolution in naval fairs has taken place, the full extent of which is not yet learned. Wooden ships, gen "hearts of oak," are found utterly unable to sustain a conflict with iron-clad aips, armed with rifled cannon, and cannon of a calibre heretofore unattempt-—with solid shot and shells of various kinds, wrought iron shot, steel-pointed olts, and many other devices for reaching an enemy at a distance, and penetrator crushing his defences. The boasted navies of the old world were largely educed by the application of steam to navigation, when a small steam corvette as found more effective than a heavy sailing three-decked man-of-war. More cently even steam-vessels have been in like manner proved of little value, unless heir sides were rendered impenetrable to modern artillery. It is still an open mestion whether any iron-plating that will float can withstand the crushing and oring assaults that may be made upon it; the limits of offensive and defensive ower and skill are not yet reached. There is no doubt that a well-directed round not from the fifteen-inch Rodman guns recently constructed by the United States overnment would crush its way through the sides of the Warrior in England, the a Gloire in France, or any other iron-clad vessel afloat, unless it be the Monitor.

#### THE MONITOR.

This famous little vessel, also called ERICSSON'S FLOATING BATTERY, was contacted for, October 5, 1861, to be built by Capt. Ericsson in one hundred days, and ested under fire before its acceptance by government. On the night before March, 1862, it reached Hampton Roads, Va., and on the next day fought the memorable attle with the iron-plated Merrimac and several gunboats, which was the first experiment with iron-plated vessels in actual combat. The Merrimac had destroyed the United States ships Cumberland and Congress with all ease, her own armor till invulnerable; but the Monitor stayed her further ravages, and forced her to etreat for repairs. A brief description will be of general interest.

The Monitor has first a flat-bottomed hull of three-eighth inch iron, six and a aff feet deep and sharp at both ends; 124 feet long and 34 feet wide at the top. It is rests another flat hull, with perpendicular sides five feet high—composed f an inner guard of iron, a wall of white oak thirty inches thick, and an outer oat of iron armor six inches thick. This upper hull is 174 feet long and over 41 seet wide, thus projecting beyond the lower hull 25 feet at each end and three feet even inches on the sides. In battle, the lower hull is submerged, and all of the upper hull but some 18 inches. The deck is bomb-proof, and level fore and aft;

nothing appearing above it but the flag-staff, the smoke-stack, the pilot-hou and the round tower. The pilot-house is in front of the tower, and is very stro. The tower is twenty feet in diameter and nine feet high. It stands in the cer of the deck, is built wholly of iron plates an inch thick, nine of these plates cering each other, and is pierced for two 11-inch Dahlgren guns. The whole to rests on a solid bed, and can be made to revolve at pleasure, directing the grat any point of the compass, whatever the position of the deck. The whole we seems almost absolutely invulnerable, and its brilliant success has won admiration of the world.

Meanwhile it is also proposed to build STEAM-BAMS, of immense size and gr speed, capable of running down with ease any ordinary vessel of war, and of daing in the side of the most powerful armor-clad antagonist by the stroke of sharp and strong beak.

THE PNEUMATIC DISPATCH COMPANY in London finding their system of tube for sending small parcels over town by atmospheric pressure—to work well, h: decided to enlarge their tubes to a height of two feet nine inches, and a widtl two feet six inches, and a semi-circular top. The tube is made of cast iron. segments 19 feet long, fitted into each other with a common socket joint pacl with lead. The trucks run on ledges in each lower corner of the tube, an in high and two inches wide. They have four flanged wheels 20 inches in diamet and are made of a frame seven or eight feet long enclosed in sheet iron. Lie india-rubber flanges are applied at each end of the truck; but even these do fit the tube tightly. Yet the slight windage that is left does not interfere with speed of transit. A fourth of a mile of the tube was laid down, with various cur and gradients, as an experiment; and through this a ton of cement in bags w sent in a carriage in fifty seconds, then two tons in eighty seconds, and then ton and a living dog. Afterwards two gentlemen took their places in the carrialying on their backs upon mattresses, and were passed through with equal celeri without inconvenience. The speed of 25 to 50 miles per hour may be obtain with this mode of conveyance.

Photography.—On the Chicago and Milwaukie railroad, when a person appl for a commutation or season ticket, he encloses his photograph, taken on a sugummed label, and this is affixed to the ticket he receives. The conductor is the enabled to see at a glance whether the bearer of a pass is its true owner or no

In the famous Mettray colony in France for young convicts, every urchin his photograph taken on his arrival, and again when discharged. The first she the rags, dirt, and degradation—the careworn, timid, crafty, and defiant look the young thief; the second shows the same boy transformed by good training healthy, clean, contented, energetic, and honest.

Many new modes and applications of the photographic art are invented. The in Munich a Photographic Atlas of the Nervous System of the Human Frame is the course of publication. Photographs are transferred by a new process to wo to be engraved for printing. A process has also been discovered for producing the process of the producing transferred by a new process to wo to be engraved for printing.

photographic and other pictures on glass in enamel colors.

STEAM FARMING.—Small locomotives, mounted on four wheels, travel from lage to village in England, with attendant threshing machines, performing whole work of threshing, winnowing, and cleaning at less than half the cost hand labor. It is hoped that ploughing may yet be profitably done by steam; lat a twelve-day trial with steam-ploughs at Leeds, England, the results we unsatisfactory. 'Two only of the engines passed over the ground; the other were stationary, and drew the ploughs by long ropes. The fastest work was abothree acres in four hours, and the cost ranged from \$1.38 to \$2.10 per acre. Tengines cost from \$2,500 to \$4,000 each.

PETROLEUM OR ROCK OIL.—There are various forms of bitumen, some solid, l others fluid at ordinary temperatures, and sometimes very volatile. ny years bitumen in the solid form has been used for paying the bottoms of ps, for pavements, and for gas-making; but in the liquid form of petroleum it s used mainly for medicinal purposes. Its use for lubricating purposes has of much increased, and the discovery of numerous and copious oil springs in ansylvania, Ohio, Virginia, Canada, etc., has given a surprising impulse to its for a great variety of purposes. As yet, American refiners have manufactured y burning fluid, lubricating oil, and paraffine; but English manufacturers have ived from these other and more valuable secondary products. The precise de by which petroleum is evolved from the carbonaceous matters contained in rocks that furnish it, is not yet fully known, but is probably distillation at a temperature. It is found at various depths in the rocks, and is evidently the rumulation of ages. The quantity daily drawn from wells in Pennsylvania and io two years ago, was estimated at over 500 barrels. In January, 1862, 30,000 rels passed over a single railroad—the Erie and Philadelphia. The collecting, insporting, manufacturing, and vending this have created a business of great gnitude with unprecedented rapidity.

BIRDS—Do NOT KILL THEM.—In 1861, the harvests in France were unusually or, and a government commission to investigate the causes of the failure made elaborate inquiry into the whole matter with the aid of eminent naturalists, e chief cause was found in the ravages of certain insects, whose habits were refully studied, and those of the birds that feed upon them. One insect lays 00 eggs; but a single tomtit devours 200,000 eggs in a year. A swallow devours ar 500 insects in a day, eggs and all. A sparrow's nest in Paris, where other disfound in abundance, was found to contain 700 pairs of the upper wings of ekchafers. The value of the wheat destroyed by insects in one department of ance was fixed at four millions of francs, while vines, olives, and even forestes were suffering severely. Birds alone could keep down this excess of insect and yet some 80 millions of birds' eggs, it was estimated, were destroyed ry year in all France. The report quotes as both true and striking the saying some philosopher, "The bird can live without man, but man cannot live withter the bird."

Wide distribution of Gold.—Mr. Eckfeldt, assayer of the United States Mint Philadelphia, reports the results of several examinations, which show that gold minute quantities is very widely diffused. Underneath the city of Philadelphia s a bed of clay perhaps three miles square and fifteen feet deep. A portion of is was taken from a depth of fourteen feet, and duly assayed. It yielded one that of a milligramme of gold in one hundred and thirty grammes of clay—or out three cents' worth of gold in each cubit foot. At this rate, the bed of clay uded to contains \$126,000,000 worth of gold; and at the clay within the corpote limits of that city contains more gold than has yet been brought from Calimia and Australia. In this latter country, as in all other parts of the globe, perience proves that the gold-bearing veins are usually rich only near the surce of the earth. They decrease in richness rapidly as they increase in depth.

Poison for Noxious Animals.—So many deaths have occurred from the use arsenic and phosphorus for this purpose, that a French chemist was employed devise a substitute safer and as efficacious. He recommends a mixture consting of tallow 17 parts, tartar emetic 3 parts, and euphorbium 1 part. The parts here is easily detected by chemical analysis, and is not in the form of bisit, pills, or powder; while the mixture is distasteful to man and not to animals, and would produce vomiting in man if accidentally swallowed, but not in rats, ince, or moles.

#### ANNIVERSARIES AND OFFICERS OF CHARITABLE SOCIETIES, E

BOSTON.—AM. BOARD FOR FOR. MISSIONS, 1st Tues. in Oct.; Rev. Rufus Anderson, I Rev. Selah B. Treat, Sec's; J. M. Gordon, Treas, Miss.-house, 33 Pemberton-square; Rev. W. Wood, Sec., A. Merwin, Agent in New York, Bible-house. AM. BAP MISS. UNION, 4th 'in May; Rev. Jos. G. Warren, D. D., Sec., 33 Somerset-st. AM. EDUCA. Soc., in May; Rev. Tarbox, Sec.; S. T. Farwell, Treas., 15 Cornhill. AM. TRACT Soc. (national) N. E. Bra G. Punchard, Sec., N. P. Kemp, Treas., 40 Cornhill. AM. TRACT Soc. at BOSTON, last We May; Rev. J. W. Alvord, Rev. J. P. Warren, Sec's; Henry Hill, Treas., 28 Cornhill. MHOME MISS. Soc., Rev. A. Lard, Sec., M. H. Sargent, Treas., 13 Cornhill. AM. S.-S. UNION, H. D. Noyes, Agt., 117 Western Sec., M. H. Sargent, Treas., 13 Cornhill. AM. S.-S. UNION, H. D. Noyes, Agt., 117 Western Sec.

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NEW YORK.—Am. Bible Soc., 2d Thurs. in May; Rev. John C. Brigham, D. D., Rev. Holdrich, D. D., Rev. W. J. R. Taylor, Sec's; Caleb T. Rowe, Esq., Gen. Agt., Henry Fisher, Assist. Treas., Bible-house, Astor-place. Am. And For. Bib. Soc., Rev. D. C. Aynes, Cor. Geo. Gault, Treas., U. D. Ward, Dep. Agt., 115 Nassau-st. Am. Bible Union, Win. H. Wys. Ll. D., Cor. Sec., Rev. C. A. Buckbee, Assist. Treas., 350 Broome-st. Am. Tract Soc., Wed. ced. 2d Thurs. in May; Rev. Wim. A. Hallock, D. D., Rev. O. Eastman, Rev. J. M. Stever D. D., Cor. Sec's; O. R. Kingsbury, Assist. Sec. and Treas., 150 Nassau-st. Am. Hower Briss. Wed. preced. 2d Thurs. in May; Rev. Mitton Badger, D. D., Rev. David B. Coc., D. D., Rev. D. P. Noyes, Sec's; C. R. Robert, Treas., Benj. G. Talbert, Assist. Treas., Bible-house, Astor-p. Am. Bap. Home Miss. Soc., Rev. Benj. M. Hill, D. D., Sec., 115 Nassau-st. Boardor For. of Press. Church, Hon. Walter Lowrie, Rev. John C. Lowrie, D. D., Cor. Sec's; Wm. Ray Jr., Treas., 23 Centre-st. Am. and For. Chris. Union, Tues. preced. 2d Thurs. in May; Hobert Baird, D. D., Cor. Sec., Rev. A. E. Campbell, D. D., Finn. Sec., 156 Chambers-st. SEAMEN'S FRIEND Soc., Mond. preced. 2d Thurs. in May; Rev. H. Loomis, Rev. S. B. S. Bi Sec's; S. Brown, Assist. Treas, 60 Wall-st. Am. Temp. Union, 2d Thurs. in May coming; J. Marsh, D. D., Cor. Sec., No. 10 Park bank. Prot. Eprs. Church Miss.—Domestic Com., R. B. Van Kleeck, D. D., Sec., and Gen. Agt., 17 Bible-house; For. Com., Rev. S. D. Den Sec., No. 19 Bible-house. Evan. Knowl. Soc., Rev. H. Dyer, D. D., 11 Bible-house. Evan. Knowl. Soc., Rev. H. Dyer, D. D., 11 Bible-house. Dec., No. 19 Bible-house. Evan. Knowl. Soc., Rev. Foreign Mission, Rev. P. Durbin, D. D., Cor. Sec., T. Carlton, D. D., Treas., 200 Mulberry-st.; S. S. Union, D. D. D., Cor. Sec., Tract Soc. M. E. Ch., T. Carlton, D. D., Teres.; D., 11 Bible-house. Prop., 10 Bible-house. Evan. Knowl. Soc., Rev. Foreign Mi

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WASHINGTON.—American Colonization Society, 3d Tues. in Jan.; Rev. R. R. Gurley, Sec.; Rev. Wm. McLain, Fin. Sec.
RICHMOND.—Sou. Bap. Conv.—For. Miss. Board, Rev. J. B. Taylor, Rev. A. M. Poinde Sec's; Dom. Miss. Board, Rev. J. Walker, Sec.; Bible Board, W. C. Buck, Sec., Nashville.

CHARLESTON.—Southern Baptist Publication Soc. Rev. I. P. Tustin, Sec.
MINISTERS' MEETINGS.—Gen. Converence in Maine, 3d Tues. in June. Gen. A. New Hampshire, 4th Tues. in Aug. Gen. Conver. In Vermont, 3d Tues. in June. Gen. A. Socia., Mass., 4th Tues. in June. Gen. Conver. In Vermont, 3d Tues. in June. Gen. Associa., Mass., 4th Tues. in June. Evan. Conso., R. I., 2d Tues. in June. Gen. Assoc, Conv. Tues. In June. Gen. Assoc, Gen. Synop Ref. Gen. Conver. Pror. Epis. Ch., 1st. V in Oct. Gen. Assembly Pres. Church, 3d Thurs. in May. Gen. Confer. M. E. Chu. May. overy 4th year from 1860. Gen. Synop Ref. Duton Church, on the 1st Wed. in J. Gen. Synop Education Church, Second day after 3d Synop Education Conference. The Church, on the 1st Wed. in J. Gen. Synop Education Conference. Synop Ref. Putron. Phil., third Second in Fourth mo. Balti., last Second day but one in Tenth mo. North Carolina, New Gar Guilford Co., Second day after first First day in Fifth mo. Phil., third Second in Fourth mo. Balti., last Second day in Eleventh mo. Ohio, Mt. Pleasaut. Second day first First day in Ninth mo. Indiana, Whitewater, on Fifth day preced. first First day in Tuenth.

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Writing ink may be removed from paper by wetting it with a camel's-hair brush, dipped alternately in solutions of cyanide of potassium and oxalic acid,

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ARTIFICIAL HOOFS may be made of gutta percha, the only known substance which will retain the nails of the shoe; unite perfectly with the hoof; soften by heat, to be moulded to the right form; and remain insoluble by water. To prepare it, cut it into fragments of the size of a walnut, soften these in hot water, mix them with half their weight of powdered sal-ammoniac, and melt them in a tin saucepan over a gentle fire, stirring the mixture well. It should assume a chocolate color. When it is to be used, melt it in a glue-pot, scrape clean the surface of the hoof, and apply the gutta percha, smoothing and polishing with a glazier's knife warmed. This process would relieve much suffering, and save many a useful horse.

Runaway honses may be checked and brought to stop without violence, by the aid of a fan-like appendage to the ordinary blinkers, which the driver can draw by a safety rein in front of the horse's eyes, and either above or below them. The view of the road being thus cut off, the horse will involuntarily lower his head—or raise it, as the case may be—in order to see straight before him; and thus he will bring his head into such a position that the bit will act upon him and bring him to a stop.

CAMPHOR.—The camphor-tree is as hardy in its habits as any of our appletrees, and may probably be cultivated in this country. It flourishes in China, and Tartary as far north as the Amoor country; but is most abundant in eastern China, between Amoy and Shanghai, where it attains a vast size. The camphor gum is obtained from the leaves, twigs, and small roots, by distillation. The seeds, being highly aromatic, might lose their vitality in the long passage to America; but healthy plants may easily be imported from Hong Kong or Amoy.

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CUT FLOWERS may be surprisingly preserved fresh by placing the ends of the stalks in finely powdered charcoal at the bottom of a vase of water. If they have been worn as a wreath or in a bouquet till they have begun to fade, they may be restored by cutting half an inch from the end of the stem, and putting the stem into boiling water. Colored flowers bear this treatment best, and carnations become almost equal to fresh-plucked flowers.

FRUIT PAINTING.—Apples, peaches, pears, apricots, etc., may readily be ornamented with names, initials, and various designs, in the process of growth. To do this, select a fine fruit when it is just beginning to turn to the color of ripeness, and fix upon it paper cut in the required form. When the fruit ripens and is plucked, remove the paper, and the portion covered by it will be found of a brilliant white.

MEMORANDA FOR 1863.

MEMORANDA FOR 1863.

JAN 1, Circum.; 4, 2d S. aft. Christmas; 6, Epiph.; 11, 1st S. aft. Epiph.; 18, 2d S. aft. Epiph.; 25, 3d S. aft. Epiph., and Conv. of St. Paul. Feb. 1, Septuagesima; 2, Purif. of Vir. Mary; 8, Sexagesima; 15, Quinquagesima; 18, Ash-Wednesday 22, 1st S. in Lent; 24, St. Matthias. March 1, 2d S. in Lent; 8, 3d S. in Lent; 16, 4th S. in Lent; 22, 5th S. in Lent; 25, Annun. of Vir. Mary; 29, S. before Easter; 30, Mon. bef. Easter 131, Tures. bef. Easter: April 1, Wed. bef. Easter; 2, Thurs. bef. Easter; 36, Ono. bef. Easter: April 1, Wed. bef. Easter; 2, Thurs. bef. Easter week; 12, 1st S. aft. Easter. Der.; 19, 2d S. aft. Easter, 26, 5t. Mark; 26, 3d S. aft. Easter. Mar 1, Sts. Philip and James 3, 4th S. aft. Easter; 10, 5th S. aft. Easter; 24, Ascension; 17, S. aft. Ascen.; 24, Whitsun-week; 26, Tues. in Whitsun-wk.; 31, Trinity-Sunday. June 1, 1st S. aft. Trin.; 11, St. Barnabas; 14, 2d S. aft. Trin.; 21, 3d S. aft. Trin.; 24, Nativ. St. John Baptist 28, 4th S. aft. Trin.; 29, St. Peter. Juny 5, 5th S. aft. Trin.; 12, 6th S. aft. Trin.; 19, The S. aft. Trin.; 25, St. James; 26, St. St. S. aft. Trin. Aug. 2, 9th S. aft. Trin.; 910th S. aft. Trin. Sept. 6, 14th S. aft. Trin.; 23, 12th S. aft. Trin.; 20, 16th S. aft. Trin.; 21, St. Matthew; 27, 17th S. aft. Trin.; 29, St. Michael and All-Angels. Ocr. 4, 18th S. aft. Trin.; 11, 19th S. aft. Trin. 222 dS. aft. Trin.; 29, St. Michael and All-Angels. Ocr. 4, 18th S. aft. Trin.; 22, 2th S. aft. Trin.; 29, 15th S. aft. Trin.; 29, St. Andrew: Dec. 6, 2d S. in Advent; 13, 3d S. in Advent; 20, 4th S. in Advent; 21, St. Thomas; 25, Christmas-Day; 26, St. Stephen; 27, 1st S. aft. Christmas, and St. John Evan.; 28, Holy Innocents.

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